PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,445—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Adea with.	Tons
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	8903	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7917	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	8903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL. THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Croglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,189	20th " "
* † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,788	27th " "
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	9th June 1905.
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Piraus. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes On reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. BOARPA, Agent-General,
Success Buildings, 66, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th March at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 27th March, at noon, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Bombay 25th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE, (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 1 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SURREST.
BOWMAN'S

CIGARETTES
MADE FROM
FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	5-0 "
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8 "

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON. 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers' Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDING

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Rs. 1
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSOHN'S "ST. PAUL,"
TOWN HALL,
MONDAY, MARCH 27TH, AT 5-45 P.M.
Full Choir and Orchestra conductor
MR E FAULKNER.
RESERVED SEATS..... Rs. 2
ADMISSION..... " 1
Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of MACHINES are FOR SALE in the Gun Carriage Factory, Fategarh, up to 31st March, 1905. Offers will be received by the Assistant Superintendent-in-charge, Gun Carriage Factory, Fategarh. Lists of Machines and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from this Office from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. up to 30th instant.

C. G. OLDFIELD Major R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in-Charge.
Bombay, Arsenal 25 March 1905

NOTICE.

OWNERS of MOTORS-VEHICLES are reminded that under Rule 8 of the Rules published under Government Notification, Judicial Department, No: 5800 of the 21st December, 1904 all such vehicles require registration.

Failure to register their cars will render owners liable to, prosecution under Section 13 of the Bombay Motor-Vehicles Act II of 1904.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 25th March 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PURMANANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS DWARKADAS TRIBHOWANDAS and Lalubhai TRIBHOWANDAS the sons and legal representatives of TRIBHOWANDAS JADOWJI late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant deceased have co-jointly to sell to our clients a chawl erected by the said TRIBHOWANDAS JADHOWJI on a plot of Leasehold ground situate at Colaba measuring 31 ft. 9 in. or thereabouts held by the said Tribhowandas Jadowji on a monthly tenancy from the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd, all which premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are now assessed under Ward No. 305 (1) (2) Street Nos. 35-35A.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, Lien, Maintenance, right of Residence or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office 30, Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim that may thereafter be preferred against the said property and the same (if any) shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.—Dated at Bombay this 23rd day of March 1905,

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.
Attorney for the Purchasers.

TENDERS FOR COALING H. M. SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for discharging Admiralty Colliers, Landing and Stacking Coal and Patent Fuel, Filling lighters, and Coaling H. M. Ships at Bombay from Admiralty Store at Arthur Bunder.

Forms for tendering may be obtained of the Assistant Paymaster-in-charge, R. N Depot, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the above office up to NOON on TUESDAY, 28th March, 1905, and should be marked in the lower left hand corner "Tender for Coaling."

M. G. BROWN,
Assistant Paymaster-in-charge.
R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Yard, Bombay, 22nd March 1905.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

THE K. and S. CYCLE SPORTS this year will be held under the auspices of THE PARSEE Cycling Club on the 13, 14 and 15th April. Applications to

D. E. PATEL,
Honorary Secretary, Club Tent.
Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN. First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season, will, until further notice, be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 53 minutes. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona to Wathar.

1. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail, Mixed or Season Special Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

2. DOWN NIGHT MIXED. Extra Carriages will be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 21 hours 20 minutes and arriving Wathar at 4 hours 38 minutes daily.

3. MAHABLESHWAR SEASON SPECIAL. A light Special Passenger Train, having limited accommodation, will be run daily between the 1st April and 15th June 1905. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 25 minutes, after the arrival there of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus. This Train arrives at Wathar at 6 hours 30 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

4. FIR T & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the train by which they propose travelling on their return journey. For particulars see Time Tables.

5. Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar, for Poona, nor can Extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of Through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 23rd March 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per measem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per measem—Rising to Rs. 105 per measem by grade and annual increment. For particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE NURSING FUND.

GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS"
(MUSICAL PLAY)

MARCH 23rd, 24th, 28th and 30th.

MILITARY BAND.
FULL CHORUS.

Admission: Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Tickets and Box Plan at
SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.'s
PIANO SALOON.

"S. S. DJIBOUTI."

THE above Steamer which is now in Dock carries a number of passengers, a Doctor and Stewardess on board. She will leave Bombay March 31st and is bound for Dunkirk direct. Passage fair Rs. 400 Single Apply.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Port Canning and Land Improvement, Company, Limited, called by the Directors of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of March, 1905, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, when the Resolution II. (as to the alteration of the Articles of Association of the Company) which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1905, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution, Copy whereof has been forwarded to the Shareholders.

(By Order of the Board,
PEROSHAW B. B. MODY,
Manager.
Dated, this 6th day of March, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS, AUSTRIAN SUGAR.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 28th inst at 3 p. m. at the Unclaimed Warehouse Victoria Dock by order of the Bombay Company Ltd, and on account and at the risk of Mr Sedick Hajee Hossein,

Ex S.S. "Trieste"
500 Bags Austrian Sugar mark "Anchor"
MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th March, 1905.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000
HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £300,000
RESERVE FUND..... £300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimneys or lace shades, holders and chimneys, From Rs. 15 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar,

SCOTCH WHISKY.—WANTED by a LARGE FIRM of Distillers, a General Agent in Bombay for the sale of their Scotch Whiskies, Apply, "WHISKY" care of STREETS, 30 Cornhill, London, England.

FOR SALE MITCHELL'S LINOLEUM Thick Rs1, 6 feet wide, One rupee per square yard. Apply CHIEF STOREKEEPER B. B. and C. I. Railway. Parel, Bombay.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS COOK for the R. I. M. S. "Canning". Wages Rs. 50 per measem, rations free. Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SOARES, Austrian Lloyd's.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Sewing Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. (Sd.) L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to H. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, whose available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from date, 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference over one Rupee.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Full Mail dodges" issue, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English subscription 8s. 12 per year including postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially High Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants, for whom a guarantee of Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 4 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1845.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "C." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large quantities. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Benjamin" and "Mackenzie," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome carved side board and dumb waiter, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by "Brinsmead" in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one large size English cooking stove with copper boiler for hot water, one handsome strong French-built victoria in very good order, one Madras-built strong victoria made to order by "Simpson and Co.," nearly new, one very handsome strong bay waler gelding 8 years 15-1 high one strong bay waler mare 15 hands 3 years, both go in saddle and harness, one Curzon cart with Gun Waler mare regularly ridden and driven by a child, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of H. R. Dunk, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, in the bungalow of Messrs. R. Scott & Co.'s Stable's compound the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, very rich crystal glass and crockeryware best plated-ware different pattern of dinner and dessert sets sideboard, drawing-room sofas chairs and easy chairs drawing room cabinets glass door almyrah marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hand-some flower vases and table ornaments first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bed-steads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carbide lamps, rich carpets saddles, &c., &c., the property of H. M RODGERS Esq. R. G. V. S,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Rampart Row over Messrs. E. A. Sassoon & Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, very rich crystal glass and crockeryware, best plated ware sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables one handsome sweet toned square piano, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carbide lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. L. Barrows.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th March, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1905 at 1 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell, by public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome artistic design household furniture made to order by Messrs Roberts, Dowjee Kanjee and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, by Messrs, Elkington, Reed, Barton and others, drawing room carved cabinets, large very handsome side-board with bevelled mirror in centre with drawers, old blue and white Chinaware and jars, dining table, chairs, sofas, China wardrobe, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and hanging almyrahs, oil paintings and engravings, Ditmar's table, wall and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, iron and brass bedsteads, fancy vases and ornaments, lady's Davenport with side drawers, handsome glass-door, show cases, large old blue jars on carved stand, English bracket clock, blackwood wardrobe, rich ornaments, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, cooking utensils, &c., the property of A. A. Booker, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th March 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. Martin Cohen's furniture, &c., advertised to take place on the 29th instant, has been CANCELLED.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the property of the late HUGH MONIE, Esq.

1 Rubber tyred steel wheel Victoria with lamps and a bay Arab Horse and harness.

2 bull dogs, 2 foxterrier bitches, 1 Surat she-goat and 3 fowls.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as bedroom sofa, hat-stand, lady's writing table, officetable, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, round table, bentwood chairs, cupboards.

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
1 Gold hunting watch by James McCabe, London.

On account of the concerned:—

B. B. & C. I. A. 2—1 case Ferro Prussiate Paper, Tracing and Tissue Paper, and card boards damaged by water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 English barouche by Kestertons.
1 rabbet-tyred victoria.
1 rubber tyred, vis-a vis.
1 glass fronted doubleseated brougham.
1 bay arab horse, sound, free from vice, 14 hands, goes in harness.

The property of a gentleman having no further use—

1 miniature office brougham in good order with a silver grey Arab horse steady and serviceable.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Treasher & Co., (Entrance from the Eldon Road opposite High Court) the surplus teak wood and black wood furniture of the Bombay Club consisting of easy and light and canvas chairs, cushioned sofas, arm and without arm chairs, single and double iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, round and writing tables, topays, screens clothes and hanging pressed glass door, cupboards, towel racks, China matting, Gas brackets and Globe lamps etc.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Sir Jar Palace, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dressingroom suit of sofa, and chairs, cabinet, marble top tables, bedsteads, almirah marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, Kerosine table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments Sweettoned ebonised square piano by Rose harmonium etc., the property of T. W. Perrett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FAZANDARI RIGHT IN 3 PIECES OF LAND SITUATE IN SYED ABDOOL REHEMAN STREET, NAKHODA MOHOLLA AND CANDAWADY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee Hariram Soorjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nowrosjee Nasserwanjee Thootee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of March, 1902, all that the fazandari right of the mortgagor in the following three pieces of land viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Government, pension and tax land admeasuring 1 rood 38 square yards be the same little more or less leased out to several owners of buildings messuages or tenements standing thereon and lying at Bombay, in Syed Abdool Rehaman Street in the registration Sub district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 307, new No. 3035, old survey Nos. 2740, 2743, and New survey Nos. 1335, 7961 in the name of Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Thootee, and bounded on the east by Syed Abdool Rehaman Street, on the north by the Musjid Bunder, Cross Lane, on the west by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Borah Musjid Lane.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government pension and tax land admeasuring 3,532 square yards or the same a little more or less leased out to several owners of buildings messuages or tenements standing thereon and lying at Bombay in Nakhoda Moholla in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 308, new No. 3293, old survey Nos. 3631, 3637, etc., and new survey Nos. 1385, and 1386, in the name of Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Thootee and bounded on the east by the Memon Wada, on the north by Nakhoda Moholla, on the west by the property of Nakhoda, and on the south by the sweeper's pass ge.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Government pension and tax land admeasuring 2,333 square yards be the same little more or less leased out to several owners of buildings messuages or tenement standing thereon, and lying and being in Bombay in Candawady in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 307, new No. 3,038 old survey No. 615, and new survey No. 7730 in the names of Nawrojee Nasserwanjee Thootee, and bounded on the east by a Gully, on the north by Candawady, on the west by and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 ground floor, Gymkhana Chambers, opposite the Esplanade House, Wardly Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak wood and black wood household furniture of the latest design, sachas telescopic dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnots meatsafe, marble-top table, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk, cabinets and chiffoniers, hatstand, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, double mirror door almyrah, chest of drawer, dressing and wash-hand tables, Treasher's glassware and porcelainware, best plated ware by Read and Barton and others, table ornaments, pictures, ebonised from frame grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. Remington Typewriter, &c., the property of R. Stern, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A RUBBER-TYRED VICTORIA, SURGAM AND BAY HORSE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the guardian appointed by the High Court in the matter of Vithaldas Jamnadas and Narotumdas Jamnadas, Minors, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 2-30 p.m.

1 handsome rubber tyred victoria.
1 fine surgam.
1 fine bay horse.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th March 1905.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,590,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong-Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager
Esplanade, Road Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper), Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

R. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IN HOT CLIMATES
where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
Carbolic Soap
has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.
Calvert's Disinfecting Powder
is guaranteed to contain 25% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4lb. tins.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
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THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
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HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE:
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, pale sallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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EXCHANGE STERLING
TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

ASTHMADYNE,

A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE :—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

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BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD,
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CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 24.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £91 3-16 = — 1-8
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 3-4 = — 1-4
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 1-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 7-16 = — 1-8
3 months hence ..... 26 5-16 = — 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 57 1-4 = — 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'16 1-2 = — 1 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20'48 1-2 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4'85 5-8 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
6 " " " ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
8 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 36 1-2 buyers tone firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-2 unchanged

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Himalaya.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 110,000
Gold do. ..... £ 70,000
Do. to Calcutta ..... £ 10,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·28 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports nil. Futures closed quiet.

Mar.-April		April-May
4'11		4'11
+1		+1
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4'14	4'16	4'17
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'18	4'19	4'20
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
	Nov.-Decj	
	4'21	
	+1	

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 26,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent ..... 6,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 8'15 unchanged
Futures, month of March ..... 7'09 do }
Do. do. July ..... 7'00 — 3 } *
* Tended to decline owing to bearish visible supply figures

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of June ..... 7·45 — 5
Do. do. Sept. ..... 7·42 — 7
Tone at close ..... quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 24th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	12,311 bales.
Wheat	14,090 cwts.
Linseed	17,320 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,180 "
Gingellyseed	3,605 "
Poppyseed	16 "
Groundnuts	3,037 "
Castorseed	2,720 "
Rice	3,787 "
Myrabollams	2,953 "
Cottonseed	11,313 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	7,046 "
Joowar	12,763 "
Maize	33 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ..... firm
Good Bhowningree ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... firm,
2 1-2 per cent Consols 91 3/16
3 per cent Rentes 99 3/4
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 107 1/2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 66 1/4
Bar Silver 26 7/16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, MARCH 25.

Exchange—Tone quiet

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	133 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	188 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady,
Cash ..... 98·9
1st Settlement ..... 98·9
2nd do ..... 98·11
Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do do do 3 do
Bank of Bengal do do do 3 do
Bank of Madras do 15th do 3 do

Seeds—
Linseed—Tone steady, little doing.

	Rs	a	p
Ready	6	5	0
Forward April-May Suttab	6	11	0
Rapeseed—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	1	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	8	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	9	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	10	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	12	0
Poppyseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward April-May	7	2	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready ... sellers	28	0	0
Forward April-May	29	4	0
Gingellyseed,—Tone easier.			
Howree Khandeish	45	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	44	8	0
25 per cent. "	43	8	0
50 per cent "	43	0	0
Black Kutnee "	38	0	0
Yellow Hingeoghat sellers	50	0	0
Wheat,—Tone			
White Delhi ready	4	9	0
Do April-May	4	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone,—quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... " 14,000

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May		
4'9	4'9		
— 2	— 2		
May-June	June-July	July-Aug	
4'12	4'14	4'15	
— 2	— 2	— 2	
Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov	Nov-Dec.
4'16	4'17	4'18	4'19
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2

COTTON.—The market is quiet, and the stagnation in business tends to make a general dullness felt. The little excitement caused by the good Broach Sutta settlement is over to-day, the rate quoted in the Rooms being Rs. 198, which on the whole may be taken as a satisfactory settlement for the bulls, who have manage to maintain prices during the past week.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	...	167	155 ..	25 March
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	...	176	166 ...	do
Sind-Punjab M G.	...	176	166 ...	do
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)		179	173 ...	do
Khandeish	do.		170 164	do
Jalgaon	do		172 163	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	}	179	173	do
Karanja do, do, do,				
Akola do, do, do,	}			
Oomra, good staple (M,G.)	...	189	183	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G		185	179	do
Nagpore and Kampti	do	191	185	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	200	199 198	do
Dharwar (S.-G)	...		195	25 May
Westerns	...	...	185	do

NOTES FROM HYDERABAD.

THE Courts and public offices have been reopened after a holiday of ten days on account of the 'Mohurrum' and the 'Holi' festivals, writes our Hyderabad correspondent. This period, which is usually one of much commotion and disturbance, passed off very peaceably this year.

Mr. G. Casson Walker, the Financial Minister, has been granted six months furlough. He leaves Hyderabad on the 30th instant for England. During his absence Mr. Furdoonji Jemshedji, Private Secretary to H. E., the Prime Minister, will be in charge of the English branch of the Financial Secretariat, namely Railways, Mines, and Mint : and Mr. Nandlal 2ll as the first Assistant Secretary will forward papers connected with the other Departments to the Government direct. There will be no Moin-ul-Maham for the period.

During the late 'Mohurrum' holidays the Financial Minister directed some of his Hindu subordinates to attend office on some days. This is commented upon by a local Urdu daily as seriously interfering with the rights of Government servants. As a matter of fact, the number of public holidays in His Highness' Government is many more than elsewhere. All the offices are closed completely for all the religious festivals of Mahomedans, Hindus and Christians ; and including the usual weekly holidays of Sundays and Fridays. It may be roughly stated that the actual working days come to only about six months in the year. As this cannot but affect the work in the office, the Financial Minister evidently introduced the system of partial holidays which is in vogue under the British Government. But as this is objected to, the best way to settle the matter would be to revise the list of public holidays and score out as many of the minor holidays as possible. Taking the "Mohorrum" itself as an example, the Residency and Secunderabad offices were closed only for two days, while the offices of His Highness' Government had a long holiday of eight full days and yet it cannot be be said there are no Mahomedans in the service of the Residecy.

The work within the High Court has become very slack as the two vacancies in the Bench have not yet been filled up. Of the three Judges that are working at present, one has to devote the major portion of his time to certain special duties entrusted to him, such as the Debt Commission and so forth. Very often difficulty is felt even for the formation of the Divisional Bench, and cases have indefinitely to be post-poned. The trouble and annoyance to the profession and the litigant public can therefore be better imagined than described. The nomination rests in the hands of His Highness, and it is earnestly hoped the matter will receive his early attention.

The "Naoroz Durbar" which was announced to take place on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, came off at 1 p. m. on Wednesday. All the "durbaris" from the Prime Minister downwards, assembled at the "Chowmahala" Palace by 7 p. m. on Tuesday and had to wait there till the affair came off. His Highness arrived from the "Purana-haveli" palace a little after 12-o'clock and entered the durbar-hall at one. The usual "nuzzars", were taken and the meeting came to a close at 3 p. m. The only noticeable event on the occasion was that Nawab Mukrab Jung Bahadur, Secretary, "Sarfikhas" was honored with a seat on the dais along with the chief nobles

The orphanage at Surunagar which was started by His Highness in memory of Her Imperial Majesty the late Queen Empress, has begun to do very efficient work. There are at present about 300 orphan boys and 200 girls who are fed and clothed and are trained to some trade. The supervision is in the hands of an Honorary Secretary who is a highly qualified, young and energetic servant of the State. But as the work has considerably increased it is under contemplation to appoint a Superintendent who could live at the premises and devote his whole time to the Orphanage work. It is also given out that the committee is intending to call for a person from outside for the appointment. This is not however necessary as there are several young men in Hyderabad who have received technical education in England and are at present without any employment and who could discharge the work with credit to themselves and to the State.

The copper currency here "(dubs)" has been attracting much attention in the market for some months. After the introduction of the new "dubs," the Government issued a circular fixing their rates at 96 "dubs" a rupee, and they were issued for some time at that rate from the central Treasury, But the Shroffs have always gained at a discount of 8 or 10 dubs and for a month the rate has been reduced to about 80 dubs in the City and about 70 in the Districts. The central Treasury also has stopped the issue of dubs to the general public for want of coins. The circular is however still in force and whenever dubs have to be paid into any office, as for instances for the purchase of stamps, they are received at the rate of 93 dubs a rupee. The public are thus put to a loss of three to four annas in the rupee. At the beginning of the current month, there was a general cry from the "Chaprasis" and other low paid men against being given their pay in dubs ; and in some of the offices, an old circular of the Government was availed of, by which five per cent of the pay of servants drawing less than Rs. 100 a month should be disbursed in dubs if they should demand it. There is no reason why the Circular above referred to, which fixes the rate, should not be given effect to. It is said that one lakh of dubs are turned out every day from the Mint, and the old Alumgiri "dubs" are likewise still under circulation. The actual reason for the helpless condition of the ryots in this matter is the self-haness of the shroffs and the failure of the Government to control them. "Dubs" and stamps are evidently looked upon here as articles of free trade, just like any other article. If so the Circular of the Government becomes meaningless, and as such should be revoked, and "dubs" should be allowed to be sold in the Market according to their intrinsic value and no fictitious value should be attached to them ; and "dubs" in the public offices should also be received at the rate at which they are available in the bazaar. In all cities in British India one pie in the rupee is considered to be the legitimate commission for a shroff, and any one who attempts to gain more is prosecuted before a Court of Law. The loss of three annas in the rupee is no small matter even for a rich man, but it comes to a severe trial and hardship in the case of a poor man ; and as the majority of the public are only poor, the strain is very keenly felt throughout.

The young Raja of Gudwal who went to his Sawasthan a month ago, in connection with some ceremonies at his palace was suddenly taken seriously ill and has been laid up ever since.

SAILANA NOTES.

MAJOR H. B. PEACOCKS, the Political Agent in Malwa, came here from Sarvan on the morning of the 20th instant, writes our Sailana correspondent. He was met at some distance from the town by His Highness the Raja Sahib and the Dewan Sahib and was escorted to his camp near the Dak Bungalow with due honours. A guard of honour of the local armed force was drawn up, and presented arms as the Political Agent alighted from the carriage. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the State saluting battery to announce his arrival. Visits and return visits were paid and a Durbar was held in honour of the occasion. Next day in the morning, Major Peacocks in company with his Highness Sir Jasvantsingji K. C. I. E., visited the state Jail and the Medical Dispensary. His Honour left here for Rutlam on the 22nd.

Pandit Rajkishonji Sahib the Dewan, has gone to Jaora on short leave of about a week.

The sky has entirely cleared and the weather is improving. The cold has subsided a good deal and it is pretty warm in the middle of the day. It is a fact that in Malwa the nights are cool and comfortable even in the summer days. The morning temperature in the shade varies from 68 to 74 Fahr. and that in the evening has remained about 83 degrees for the last eight days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WILKIN—March 23, in Lordon, after a long illnes ,Ada the dearly loved wife of Edward Wilkin, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—March 20, at Quetta, the wife of Major T Fraser, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
HAILEY—March 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of H R C Hailey C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACFARLANE—BUCKLAND—March 18, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, John Macfarlane, of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, to Beatrice Helen Buckland, second daughter of C E Buckland, C I E, retired I C S.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON—March 18, at Metropole Hotel, Calcutta, William Trevor, son of Mr and Mrs E C Richardson, of Fyzabad, aged 7 years 9 months and 8 days.
SUNDERS—March 21, at Calcutta, Samuel Sunders, Civil Engineer, Indigo Planter and Zemindar, aged 68 years.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH
"PULMOTONE"
CONTAINS

Guaiacol
Quinine
Hypophosphite
Calcium "
Ferric "
Sodium "
Potassium "
Manganese "
Strychnine "

Rs. 1-8 per bottle of 25.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m., High water, 3-32m., 4-39s. Low water, 9-36m. 10-48s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Anjuman-i-Islam Schools Prize Distribution H. H. the Aga Khan presiding 5 p. m.
Bombay Flour Mill Company, Marine Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.
European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, Messrs. Killick Nixon's office, 5-30 p.m.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of February.—Messrs. Lakhumsi Napoo, J. P., and Tokershi Mooljl, sweetmeats and presentation, of Zeiss microscope ; Kodak camera with stand and Bacteriological Cabinet by the Trustees of the will of the late Mr. Ardeseer Hormarjee Wadia.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours :—

March	The Belle of Broadway	T Clark
Lancers	Warwick's Cake Walk	W Williams
Valse	Bleue	M Margis
Selection	The Messenger Boy	Ivan Caryll
Dance	Graceful Dolly	C Tovey
Valse	The Officers	C Coote
Mazurka	For Samoet Und Seiden	C Faust
Galop	De Casques	Michels

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather continues cloudy and high wind prevails carrying an enormous quantity of dust, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. Mr. Ernest Syms severs connection with the Bhownagar State as the Executive Engineer and proceeds to Ratnagiri to take up an important appointment under the Government. The Bhownagar State can ill spare the services of Mr. Syms, but would be sorry to come in the way of his future prospects.—Plague is flourishing bravely in Bhownagar. On Monday last, there were 23 deaths, on Tuesday 24, while on Wednesday 12 only, about half of the population is now left.—Mr. Popat, who is a Municipal Officer, is transferred to the Revenue Department, Mr Peroshaw, the cashier, being appointed in his place. The charge will be given over to the latter on the 1st proximo.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, prosecuted Sorabji Framjee, a Parsee, with assaulting one Sitaram, a tram starter at Byculla, and with infringing a bye-law of the Company. Mr. Welinkar, pleader, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. B.F. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on the evening of the 8th instant, the accused was one of six passengers who entered and stood in the rear of a single special Parel car. As these passengers were in excess of the number allowed under the rules, they were requested by Sitaram to get down. The request was complied with by all except the accused, who left the car after detaining it for ten minutes. It was alleged that during the alteration that ensued the accused abused and assaulted Sitaram. The defence was that Sitaram had pushed the accused down. The Magistrate held that the charge of assault had not been proved, but convicted the accused of infringing the bye-law and fined him Re. 1. There was a counter-charge of assault filed by Sorabji against Sitaram for assault, but it was not proved, and Sitaram was acquitted.

REDUCTION OF SALT-TAX.—A meeting of the Agri community of Bombay, convened by its leaders, was held in Agri Dharamsala, Chinch Bunder Road, yesterday afternoon, to consider what steps should be taken to thank the Government of India for the reduction of salt duty and to elect representatives of the community to join the general Association of the backward classes, started for making petition to Bombay Government for giving primary education free in all schools in Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ramji Ballaji Matre presided and there was a large attendance of members of the community. Members of other communities also attended the meeting. Among the latter were : Rao Pahadur V. K. Vandekar, Mr. K. A. Kelnakar, Mr. N. G. Powar, Mr. S. K. Bole and others. On the motion of Mr. Mungalrao Ramji Matre, seconded by Mr. Ramchundra Narayen Matre, it was resolved "that the Agri Community of Bombay City and Presidency, hereditary connected with the salt manufacture, respectfully, thank your Excellency for reduction of salt duty and humbly pray that fresh impetus may be given to salt industry by opening new pans." It was further agreed to wire the above resolution to his Excellency the Viceroy. On the motion of Mr. Ramchandra Narayen Matre, seconded by Mr. Shankarao Bapoji Salve, it was resolved to elect sixty-four persons of the Agri community as representatives to join the Association of the backward classes started for making a petition to Government for making primary education free in all schools in Bombay Presidency. It was stated that the population of the Agri community in Bombay is over four thousand. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

COLLECTION OF WHEEL-TAX.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Haji Ismail Haji Jooma and his brother Haji Ibrahim Haji Jooma, were charged at the instance of the Municipal authorities with assaulting and obstructing a public servant, a Municipal peon, in the execution of his duty and dishonestly taking possession of property. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co. Solicitors, appeared to prosecute. The evidence showed that Shaik Dawood Shaik Imam, a peon employed in the Assessment department of the Bombay Municipality accompanied by two ward clerks went to the accused's stable in Memonwada Road, on the 2nd instant, to execute a warrant to levy wheel-tax. They found the coachman in the stable and asked him to fetch his master to pay the amount (Rs 13) of the wheel-tax due by him. The master did not turn up. The warrant was then executed and the carriage in the stable was attached. Two coolies were sent for and with their assistance the peon was taking the carriage away. When they had brought the carriage as far as the J.J. Hospital, the two accused came up, abused and assaulted the peon and took away the gharry from his custody. His Worship in disposing of the case observed that he was satisfied from the warrant put in that this was a legal distraint. It was also proved that the peon had been entrusted with the carriage which had been seized and ordered to take it to Byculla. It was not also denied that the complainant was a Municipal servant and a public servant under the Act. It seemed to his Worship that while the complainant was taking away the carriage legally distrained the two accused went up to him on the road and after using some force and restraint upon him, the second accused ordered the carriage to be taken back to the stable and was so taken away. No doubt the complainant had exaggerated his case. The assault on him was not so serious as he wanted the Court to believe. But it was satisfactorily proved that he had been roughly handled and pushed which obliged him to allow the carriage being taken away from his possession. The accused were convicted and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THE OWNERSHIP OF A LAUNCH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sultanalli Alibhai, a Borah merchant, charged Noorbhai Gaiabhai with unlawfully detaining the certificate of registry of a steam-launch named "Hoseinee." Mr. Hormusji Vakil of Messrs Thakoredas and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S.B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the defence. The complainant's case was that he and the accused were formerly partners and plied iron barges and prows in the Bombay harbour. The firm owned one steam-launch known as "Hooseinee." In 1892 when the partners separated, the complainant got his share, the business including the "Hooseinee," its certificate of registry remaining in possession of the accused in whose name it stood. But it was agreed to give the certificate to the complainant whenever required. This certificate the accused was asked to produce by the complainant, sometime ago to have the vessel surveyed ; but, as alleged, the accused detained it unlawfully. A complaint was therefore lodged against him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the accused gave an undertaking to produce the certificate before the proper officials. It transpired that the accused did produce the certificate before the proper officials but protested against the survey of the vessel, as its owner. Owing to this protest the work of surveying the vessel was stopped, and the complainant again appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and prayed that the Court to beld that that was not the production of the certificate of registry as contemplated and to order the accused to withdraw his protest or to direct a new certificate of registry to be issued to the master. After hearing both sides, the Magistrate held that he had no power to make either of the orders asked for by the complainant. He had no jurisdiction to order the accused to produce the certificate without a protest nor did it appear to him that the certificate had been wilfully detained and not produced by the accused. The complaint therefore failed, and the accused was acquitted.

MEDICAL AID FOR WOMEN.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was held on Saturday at Government House. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Vice-President of the Branch, presided. Amongst those were : present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Ramnarayen Amarchand, Mr. Goverdhandas Gocaldas Tejpal, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Jehanghir Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, and Major M. Thomas Yarr.

The Honorary Secretary, Major M Thomas Yarr, presented the report for 1904, which showed that no less than 161 nurses had been certificated by the training school for Nurses at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, and that 20 pupil nurses are still under training. The promised alterations and additions to the accommodation at the school are to be carried out in the financial year 1905-1906.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy moved that the report be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. S. M. Moses and carried.

The Honorary Treasurer, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman presented the duly-audited accounts of the Branch, showing its very flourishing financial condition. These were also passed, on the proposition of Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said :—We all deeply regret the continued indisposition of our President Lady Lamington, and trust that her Excellency will speedily be restored to full health and strength. The deep interest taken by her Excellency in the object of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, and in the welfare of the Bombay Branch in particular, is well-known and heartily appreciated, and her Excellency's illness has been a matter of intimate personal concern to each and all of us. The year ending November 30th 1904, has been a prosperous one for the Branch. The balance at our disposal is now Rs. 201,911-10-0 as compared with Rs. 255,311-12-10 the year before. We have thus upwards of Rs. 61,600 invested and in hand over and above the two lakhs which were handed over to the Treasurer of charitable endowments for the specific purpose of maintaining the trading school for nurses at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. Since the inception of the school in 1887, 161 nurses have been certificated, and 20 pupils remain under training : and when the promised alterations and additions to the accommodation have been carried out we hope to be in a position to accept more new pupils. The success of the Nursing School has been largely due to the energy and tact of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Atkinson, whom we are glad to see back after her well-earned holiday. The report shows clearly the excellent work done by the affiliated branches throughout the Presidency. It may seem invidious to laud the work of any special branch, but as Thana was brought specially before the last annual general meeting I may perhaps, be permitted to express again the satisfaction of the Committee, with the work done by nurse Radhabai there, so favourably reported on by the Collector, Mr. Orr. Special thanks are due to our indefatigable Honorary Treasurer, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman and to our Honorary Secretary, Major Yarr, for the labour he has devoted to the preparation of the interesting and lucid annual report presented to us. Major Yarr proposed and Dr. Temulji Nariman seconded a resolution proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Milne for Acting as Honorary Auditor. This was passed with acclamation and the proceedings then terminated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is nearly one-tenth of an inch below the average in Sind.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Roshangabad, Aurangabad, Masulipatam and Negapatam.

Temperature :—The maximum is 8° to 10° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Agra Cawnpore and Veraval while the minimum is 5° in excess at Karachi and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 55° at Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Ahmedabad, Masulipatam, Madras, and Colombo.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (3·6in), and light showers at Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Weather.—The low pressure area in Sind appears to be growing deeper and the weather there is unsettled and is likely to remain more or less cloudy. Conditions are favourable for local scattered rain at a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1905.

"THE ABSURDITY OF ALL LEARNING."

THE best plea for the continuance of Greek and Latin at the Universities and the best defence of culture generally, is made in an ironical article signed "Mercator Anglicanus" in the new number of "Blackwood." Freed from the tyranny of schools and academies, he writes, our young men will be strenuous and energetic. They will take Mr. Carnegie's famous tip and shun a salaried career. They will buy cheap and sell dear; they will boss their boss, as soon as they have swept the office; and in the happy days when the college-made man will exist in a corner of Germany, England, happy England, will rule the commerce of the world as to-day she rules the waves. And when that age of gold comes, as come it must, it will bring with it true equality and fraternity. No man will be able to give himself airs because he has studied what Mr. Carnegie so eloquently calls "petty and insignificant skirmishes between savages." The true test of manhood, says "Mercator Anglicanus" speaking "over the left," will be, as it should be always, the power to make money and rig the market. The writer is a classical scholar, and he takes Mr. Carnegie and other advocates of commercial education a little too literally. It suits his purpose, however, and we must laugh, whether we wish or not, when he asserts that for many years a gross injustice has been done to the flower of our youth by the Universities, which for the base of pedantry and profit, have encouraged the study of such antiquated subjects as Greek, Latin and mathematics. With mock asperity he protests that at the very age when a boy, alert and impressionable, might be learning how to write a paragraph, or how to buy and sell, the chief duties of self-respecting mankind, he is set down to acquire languages which are never used in commerce, or to make calculations which have nothing to do with day-book or ledger. However, he exclaims, metaphorically throwing his cap in the air, at last the world is waking up to the folly of education and there is a good hope that in a few years we shall see an end put once and for always to the arrogance and ineptitude of Oxford and Cambridge, no honest British boy hereafter being forced to waste his time learning a barbarous language which does not even employ civilised letters and which has no words for "telephone" or "syndicate."

Not content with "spificating" Greek and Latin, the writer next attacks Mathematics. Mathematics he describes as a useless encumbrance to the hustler and one which must be struck out of the curriculum. "Mercator Anglicanus" never heard of a boy whose salary was raised because he had wasted years which might have been profitably spent in some honest business, on Euclid and Algebra. Euclid, the writer had been told, "a childish picture-book was written by a Greek, which is quite enough to condemn it," while Algebra is "the heathen name of some nigger in the East, who never saw the advantage of marking all goods in plain figures." What the young man must do in these days, we are told, is to keep a hand upon our old markets and find new ones; show the German and the American that old England, is not yet played out. "But they won't do that on Algebra, and the poor fool who reads these pagan authors when Germany threatens our commercial supremacy", reminds the writer of Alcibiades, who played the flute while Rome was burning. With regret he records the misguided attempts made by the spurious friends of honest commerce to introduce what they are pleased to term "modern" studies into the Universities. History, he condemns as of no service to anybody save to the novelist, "a poor foolish creature whose existence is just tolerable because he can send us to sleep after a hard day in the city. But why, he asks, should the business-men, who are the backbone of the country, fill their heads with the silly gossip and intrigues of a hundred years ago when commerce was in its infancy and the splendid markets of to-day were undiscovered?" The writer refers to Mr. Carnegie as the King of Pittsburg, good-humouredly refers to his gifts of libraries to various towns and cities, and asks whether the daily paper is not good enough for a plain man of business?

What is the use of geography when a steamship takes you across the ocean and it is perfectly easy to buy a railway ticket from the port to the place you want to go to? And why trouble to learn "French and German", two foolish tongues, which are spelt one way and pronounced another, "when a German clerk, who understands them both, may be hired for fifty pounds a year, and before long they will both disappear before Esperanto. Education of all kinds having been abolished, the writer is troubled as to what to do with the colleges. But only for a very short time. The idea soon comes to him that by the same pulling down and building up, most of the colleges can be converted into excellent warehouses and factories. And in his mind's eye he sees the city which "for many years has been a nest of drones, crowded with industrious working men, all making money for one or other capitalists." The colleges bought up cheap and turned into factories? "who knows but in twenty years, poor antiquated old Oxford may wake up and send calicoes and hardware to America, to our colonies and even to the remote islands of the Pacific?" When this is done, we shall hear no more of the dead languages, of mathematics or even of geography. But what a long time it will be before the movement for the modernisation of education will have brought about so expansive a change. Reformers will never proceed to the lengths that "Mercator Anglicanus" fears. He sounds an alarm and would have reformers proceed slowly. But times are altered. Commercial and technical education must have a larger share of attention. Culture too is necessary and cannot be abandoned altogether without bringing about mental and moral deterioration. The problem to solve is how to combine the two. It is a problem which is not likely to be lost sight of in England, or in any other country. But the danger is of too rapid procedure. One mistake may mean mischief and mistakes must be avoided. Therefore it will be wise to hasten slowly.

NEW STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

THE statistical abstracts (compiled from the detailed Annual Trade Statements) of the United Kingdom have from 1852 presented to the general public, the main particulars for each year of import and export trade, population, shipping and so forth. At later dates statistical abstracts of the principal and other foreign countries and of the British Colonies and possessions became available. The volume to which the title of this review applies has been prepared by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade to meet the growing demand for statistical information as to the trade, shipping, and production of the Empire as especially as to the trade relations both between the Empire and Foreign Countries, and also among its various constituent parts. Hitherto, the enquirer after such information had to search among the files of certain libraries in London, either for the detailed parliamentary returns of the self-governing Colonies, or be content with the "Statistical tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates issued by the Board of Trade." The latter volume was, of course, a summary of the individual returns, but was not sufficiently concise for a hasty seeker after information. The present volume (No. Cd. 2395) not only remedies this but by including the figures of the United Kingdom shows the position occupied by the Empire as a whole in the principal neutral markets of the world.

Of particular interest are tables IV and V which give respectively the imports and exports of each part of the Empire to eighteen different markets. For instance, in 1902 out of £43,650,336 worth of goods imported by the Empire from Germany, the United Kingdom took £34,022,237, British India £1,453,516, the Dominion of Canada £2,244,665, and Australia £2,658,060. Against this, the Empire exported to Germany £46 907,978 of which the United Kingdom sent £34.132,836, British India £6,78,33,880 Canada £553,474, and Australia £2,543,360. Tables VI and VII give the imports of the Empire from all foreign countries as amounting in 1903 to over £549,000,000, of which the United Kingdom imported £441,301,000, British India £20,771,000, Canada £36,138,000, and Australia £12,975,000. At the same time, the Empire exported to all foreign countries goods valued at £387,795,000 of which the United Kingdom exported £268,562,000, British India £60,258,000 Canada £17,241,000 and Australia £12,716,000. Table XII shows that so far as exports to foreign countries are concerned of "articles wholly or mainly manufactured," during 1902, the pivot of the Empire is the United Kingdom which exported £143,349,000 worth of goods, India exporting £11,458,000 and the self-governing Colonies £2,998,000. In regard to "raw materials and articles mainly manufactured," exported to foreign countries, the United Kingdom sent £58,501,000, British India £25,195,000, the self-governing Colonies £20,941,000, The imports of the Empire are similarly treated in this table. It would be easy to quote such extracts to such a length as to fill an entire page. Enough, perhaps, has been said to indicate the great value and interest of this abstract of the Empire's trade, which also deals with movements of shipping, production of staple articles, amount of live stock, mineral outputs and so forth, in such manner as to afford the most concise stock-taking which has yet been prepared of the Empire as a commercial concern.

JULES VERNE.

BY how many readers of books will the death of Jules Verne be felt as a personal loss? It is impossible to estimate the numbers to whom his books, translated into many tongues, have been a source of pure delight. British boys, at any rate, have placed Jules Verne in an exalted niche and to them his works are as purely national literary possessions as "Treasure Island" or "Tom Brown's School-days." Jules Verne created an order of romance in which he has had no rival, albeit others have attempted to imitate him. To France his "fairy tales of science" came as a literary refreshment and revolution after the usual order of erotic novel and his success was immediate. Yet withal this healthy and virile romancer was reluctant to call himself a novelist and was so free from literary vanity that he always asserted that he stood upon a lower level than pornographic "artistes" of the type of Daudet, Maupassant and Mendes. It is true that he never essayed the role of literary emotionalist, the framer of "human documents" or the pourtrayal of the realism of filth. He gave us much more acceptable work. He told us profoundly interesting stories in which instruction marched with the moving incident. He prospered exceedingly as he deserved to do, for his books brought him wealth and fame, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had written nothing unworthy, nothing which depended for acceptance upon gratifying a morbid and decadent spirit. To such a writer, the feelings of those who have revelled in his work must be those of great gratitude. It was doubtless a satisfaction to him in his declining days to know that this was the sentiment of his multitude of readers. When his sight failed entirely, a few years ago, there was a universal expression of sympathy and appreciation, and a wave of regret now accompanies the news of his death around the world.

RUSSIAN DOCKYARD METHODS.

"WITH the Russians in Peace and War" by Colonel the Hon. F. A. Wellesley is an absorbingly interesting book, and there is one chapter in particular which must interest all naval officers by reason of the remarkable disclosures the Colonel makes as to the management of Russian dockyards in the days when he was military attaché at St. Petersburg. Those who have studied naval affairs, during the past half century, will remember the battleship "Peter the Great" which was laid down in about 1870 and remained under construction about a decade. Colonel Wellesley tells how one day some years after she had been begun, the Czar asked the acting Minister of Marine when the vessel would be ready for his inspection. The official, unaccustomed to conversing with his imperial master, foolishly said that she would be about another three weeks completing, when, as a matter of fact, she was far from being in such a state of readiness. However, in view of the Emperor's threatened visit, all useful work on board the vessel was stopped and hundreds of men were set to work, night and day, at the erection of cabins, the covering of the ship with sham armour, the erection of wooden turrets, &c. On the morning of the Emperor's inspection, the captain of the ship even went so far as to suggest to one of the engineers that some straw should be lighted under the funnels, which were already in place, in order to show some smoke. The Duke of Edinburgh, some years later, on the occasion of his marriage, was in Russia and expressed a desire to inspect the same ship. After some delay, he did so, but he found the turrets to be of canvas, not even of wood. Fearing that someone might go nearer the turrets than was desirable, the officers of the ship had wide coils of beautifully pipe-clayed rope fantastically flaked and flaunished round their bases; but the Duke, warned beforehand, approached one of them and it yielded to the pressure of his fingers. From recent reports, in connection with the preparations for sea, of the second and third Pacific Squadrons, it is clear that, like the rest of Russia, the dockyard officials are very conservative, and practically the same methods obtain to-day as were in use thirty odd years ago.

BURMA will probably be included in the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The latest news from Kabul, dated the 21st instant, states that all is well with the Mission.

LORD KITCHENER is not expected to reach Simla until May, as he will make an extensive tour in Rajputana.

CAPTAIN LISTON, I. M. S., will probably be one of the medical officers attached for duty with the plague experts when the latter reach India.

With regard to the disturbances reported from Mashad, intelligence has reached India partially confirming the statements in English newspapers.

Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, will leave Rangoon on the 8th May, and sail from Bombay on the 13th of the same month.

THE Survey Committee will proceed to Simla next month to prepare their Report. It is hoped to finish this before the rains set in.

INQUIRIES are still proceeding regarding false coinage in India. It is believed the prosecutions last year have had a deterrent effect in breaking up some of the gangs.

IT is intended shortly to issue a Resolution in which the Government of India will lay down broad principles for the suspension and remission of land revenue in cases of famine. These will be based on the recommendations of the Famine Commission, and will serve as a guide to Local Governments.

IT is understood that the question of promotion among the British Police officers in Burma is engaging separate attention, as the block in the service will not be removed by the improved conditions resulting from the action taken by the Government of India on the Police Commissioners' Report.

A QUETTA correspondent states that small disturbances have occurred in Khelat territory, where the Khan is most unpopular with his people. A squadron of cavalry was sent at the request of the Political Officer. The dissatisfaction of the people of Khelat with the administration has been increased by the decline in the trade through Khelat.

ONE of the supposed missing pictures of Lady Hamilton by Romney has been unearthed, on the borders of Lakeland, at the residence of Mrs. Mossop Low Hall, an isolated farmhouse near Cockermouth. The picture represents Lady Hamilton reclining full length on a couch, with her left arm, which is bare to the shoulder, resting on a support. The beautiful figure is veiled by light drapery. The size is 60 inches by 47. The picture is to be sent to Christie's.

THE "Rangoon Times," in a recent leader, urges the Government to introduce strong repressive measures against the use of the knife by Burmans. Scarcely a week passes, says the journal, but we hear of a fatal stabbing affray, not infrequently of people being held up on the highway, robbed and stabbed, and oftentimes of inoffensive persons being cruelly hacked, and cut for no apparent reason. At present every Burman seems to carry a knife, which he uses more freely than a Britisher uses his fist, and with deadly result.

GREAT as has been the amount of labour expended on the various Bibles of the world, the palm for execution, says the "Rangoon Gazette," must be given to the Kuthodaw, which is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay. It consists of about 700 temples, each containing a slab of white marble on which the whole of this Buddhist Bible, containing more than eight million syllables, has been engraved. The vast collection of temples together form a square with a dominating temple in the centre. Each of the marble slabs on which the sacred text is inscribed is surmounted by an ornamental canopy in pagoda form.

THE interesting news comes from Egypt that Mr. Theodore N. Davis, a wealthy American with a taste for Egyptology, has discovered in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Luxor the sepulchre of the daughter of Amenhotep III., and of the father and mother of his wife, Queen Ti. The mummies of the father and mother, it was found, had already been unrolled by some previous tomb-explorers in the search for jewels and goldsmiths' work. The ancient Egyptain tombs have been thus plundered for hundreds of years, and an important mummy is rarely found intact. But with this exception the tomb had not been disturbed, and it contained objects of great interest and rarity, chief among them a chariot, complete with wheels, pole and yoke, and covered in part with gold leaf. There were, it is said, many gilded coffins and mummy cases, alabaster funeral jars, ushabties—the little figures of procelain or stone which represent the labourers, who are to assist the dead celebrities in the fields of Osiris—and other religious symbols of fine quality.

CARMEN SYLVA.

IT is said, and not without reason, that grief purifies the mind. This sounds paradoxical. For, what have morals to do with medicine? The relation between the two, if any, is obscure. But going a little deeper, and seeing that the question is not of pathological patience as of afflictions of the mind only, the hackneyed aphorism becomes an exact axiom. As such, it proves a faithful source of contemplation for those who busy themselves with the science and analysis of human personality. Grief exercises the most intimate springs of sensibility. It awakens, agitates and strengthens them, transmitting to them an energy, a delicacy, a virtue of emotion which reaches a surprising culmination. Grief not only purifies the mind, or better still, not only converts conscience— the perception of personality—into a delicate instrument whose tones regulate and raise the will, but what is more interesting, it begets melancholy, without which genius in all its phases would be unintelligible.

Grief of the soul, tempests of emotion, trembilings of these folds which hide our inner perception, and mysterious effusion of sweet sadness which flooding the mind place it above the vulgar motives of pedescertrian life are correlative facts or phenomena, given tain coincidences in the temperament of the individual and in the particular circumstances of his existence. The greatest poets and artists, composers and philosophers have generally lived a life full of shadows and agonies. From Dante and Petrarch, to Cervantes, Byron and Alfieri, the law has been brought home to us furnishing eloquent teachings. Those who have not suffered cruel griefs or seen misfortune face to face, destroying their noblest illusions, well-founded hopes and generous projects, can never know what human nature is susceptable of, under the double relation of joy and suffering, they are not capable of the ecstacies of melancholy, that soft twilight of the soul with its ineffable sweetness, asking of Heaven the vision of the ideal.

Carmen Sylva has experienced these griefs. They have awakened the echoes of her conscince, sharpened her faculties, and elevated her desires. Torrents of tears have flowed from her eyes, and falling on the heart have developed the most delicate sentiments and sympathies. Here is a melancholy nature as the reading of some of her compositions testifies. Ere politics made a Queen of her, she was a Queen by inspiration, by sensibility and by talent. The fluctuations of fortune may pluck from her hand the sceptre placed in it by diplomacy; but none can take away the wreath of genius with which the propitious fates have crowned her.

United to an illustrious Prince, she shares with him the regal purple in filling the throne of Roumania. This Sovereignty however enviable cannot equal her sway in the domain of intelligence This Queen, Isabella of Roumania, is not simply a poetess in whose brain burns the sacred fire of art. The poetic torrent is charged with creative fancy, and a talent which scrutinises and reasons. So the illustrious thinker enchants and surprises us with the delicacy, the ingenuity and the profundity of her apothegms. Born on the banks of the Rhine, on the margin of that river which will preserve the virtue of poetic inspiration when it will have disappeared from the rest of the world, this daughter of Princes received the education given to those of her class. But it is not from books she has learnt all she knows. Afflictions were her teachers nature and meditation her books. Watching by the death-bed of beloved persons, facing energetically sudden reverses of fortune, she enlisted herself in that small bond of those who observe and reflect, and cling to truth regardless of inconveniences. Truth is bitter, but it carries great rewards for those who are placed above the elbowing crowd. Carmen Sylva imagines and thinks. Imagination begets verses which enchant by their form and sense. When she reflects, she discovers in things, in facts and in writings, relations, aspects, modes and consequences which depose in favour of her perspicuity and her acuteness. What characterises her chiefly is open frankness and sincere boldness, unprejudiced, like one who holds her heart in her hand and does not fear the scrutinising eye of the indiscreet. Side by side with candour is simplicity, another attribute that marks her above the common type. She expresses her ideas without any pretension. Seated before her album, she jots down her thoughts page after page as if none were to read them. These ideas are like zephyrs which pass over the surface of her mind leaving no trace behind.

In this extraordinary woman, the body and the soul are in sympathy. This last can be judged from what has been described. Her form, to judge from her likeness, is tall and well-made, more slight than stout. All her movements bespeak supreme elegance, due not to the aristocracy of birth, but to the aristocracy of a privileged nature. In the azure of her eyes one can read the secret of her marvellous intentions. In the mobility of her eyebrows, in the classic model of her mouth set off by a delicate smile, in the wealth of brown hair framing her features, in her small feet and hands, stand revealed the artistic temperament and the superior rythm which governs her existence. To challenge the respect of others, she needs no courtly forms nor palatial etiquette. Her goodness and her nobleness have drawn a charmed circle round her to keep her person sacred. She thus needs no guards to defend her dignity. A Princess more simple, a Sovereign less conscious of her eminent position, or a Queen who aspires less to rule by the rights which are hers, has not been known. Carmen Sylva has not only studied much and meditated, but has perfected her studies by travel in the company of her aunt, the Grand Duchess Helen of Russia. Experienced teachers, superior men, eminent artists guided and taught her youth. Besides knowing several languages, her erudition is considerable. A domestic misfortune silenced the artist in her. Ere it befell her she used to work herself hoarse with singing. This did not prevent her performing prodigies of execution on the piano. Music led to painting as a distraction. This, she cultivated in one of its most beautiful manifestations. It may well be said that the muses envied each other and disputed dominion over her, till a portion of sovereignty between them all was agreed. Those who doubt or deny the laws of intellectual heredity can correct their judgments by studying the antecedents of the Queen of Roumania. Her grand-mother, the Princess Luisa of Wied, was an eminent poetess. A brother of her grandfather distinguished himself as a painter. Another, Prince Maximilian attained fame as a naturalist. And her own father occupied a privileged place among the philosophical writers and thinkers of Germany. It cannot be said, therefore, that she has dropped from the clouds. She is a beautiful flower which has taken root in propitious soil, wherein abounds abundant nourishment. Bred in intimate contact with nature, she loves liberty in the spaciousness of her ideas. And her energetic and independent character submits only to the influence of virtue, of duty, of compassion, or of tenderness. As a Queen, she is for the Roumanians a noble example of purified patriotism, capable heroism; as a wife, an effectual Providence blessing the unfortunate; as a lady, a mirror of virtues in which others recreate and comfort themselves.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

"Reuter's Agency" is requested to give publicity to the following official statement:—"The Japanese Government have heard that large dealings have taken place in Paris and Berlin in the New Japanese Internal Six per cent. Loan, tenders for which are not to be opened before March 25, in Tokio, and the Yokohama Specie Bank is empowered to declare that the Government have in no way authorised such dealings."

A SINGULAR incident which may be the prelude to a sensation, is now engaging the attention of the Police on the Riviera. Recently two men alighted from a motor-car at the seaside, not far outside Nice, and offered some fishermen a sum of money to take out a large case and sink it from their boat in deep water. They then left, while the fishermen, after getting some distance out, began to be suspicious as to the great weight of the case, and rowed back with the case to open it. Before they had done this the owners of the case, suspicious in their turn, reappeared in their car to make sure that the fishermen had fulfilled their undertaking. Finding what was taking place, they attacked the fishermen, from whom they succeeded in recovering the box, and rapidly disappeared.

PEACE RUMOURS.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE FINANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Japanese 4½ per cent. loan of thirty millions will be issued very shortly, half in London and half in New York at 90, secured upon the tobacco monopoly and redeemable in five years if Japan desires it.

M. Takahashi says the new Japanese loan is sufficient for Japan to carry on the war for another year and-a-half, when Japan expects the war will be ended.

The Committee of the Paris Stock Exchange has officially announced that the Russian loan negotiations have been resumed and are now proceeding quite satisfactorily.

The third Baltic Fleet arrived at Port Said to-day, heavily laden with stores and is shipping little, apparently anxious to avoid delay and sails to-night for Jibutil.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says the belief is growing in usually well informed quarters that Russia before long will take steps to ascertain the Japanese peace conditions.

The partisans of peace are daily becoming more numerous even in the official world. They base their hopes on the certainty that the Japanese conditions will be more onerous a few months hence.

The delay in the Russian mobilization is owing to the difficulty experienced in raising loans.

The "Daily Telegraph" has some reason for believing that Japan will not insist on a money indemnity as a last resort, if absolutely guaranteed the permanent enjoyment of the concessions she demands.

It is suggested that Britain and the United States should guarantee the strict observance of the terms of peace.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The English half of the Japanese loan has been already under-written in England and the American half oversubscribed in New York.

Reuter's correspondent wiring from Guntzuling says that the Russian rearguard occupies a strong position, thirty miles south of Guntzuling, the centre being at Sipingai on the Railway, the flanks covering the roads on either side.

The main army continues to retreat steadily.

The Japanese are inactive apart from occasional skirmishing with the rearguard out-posts.

General Linievitch on the 24th reports several Cavalry skirmishes in the vicinity of the Railway.

Reuter (Port Louis) says that further investigation discredits the report made by the steamer from Colombo on the 23rd.

EPIDEMICS IN RUSSIA.

Precautions Against Cholera.

Precautionary measures are being taken at all towns in Eastern, Southern and Central Russia in view of an expected outbreak of cholera this spring.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The Italian Ministry has resigned.

THE FATE OF MAXIM GORKI.

Prosecution for Sedition.

The authorities have decided to prosecute Maxim Gorki, who is now at Riga under surveillance, on a charge of drafting proclamations aiming at the overthrow of the existing state of the Empire.

Gorki's health has broken and he is liable to three years' detention in a fortress.

THE SIAMESE LOAN.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Siamese loan of one million sterling has been issued and closed after three quarters of an hour, largely over subscribed.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The subscriptions to the Siamese loan amount to eight millions.

SUGAR DUTIES ABOLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

A Customs circular is published cancelling the Notification issued in December 1903, whereby countervailing duties were continued against sugar produced before the Brussels Convention came into force, the Government of India being of opinion that sufficient time has now elapsed to render the danger negligible of the importation of such raw sugar or of refined sugar made from it, and the countervailing duties having been already abolished in regard to all the countries which had signed the Brussels Convention.

The only countries against which they still remain in force are Denmark, Chili, the Argentine Republic and Russia, and the only certificates which importers will now be required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published as Customs Circular, No. 10 of 1904.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Express" states that the Sultan has sent Sheikh Abdullah Cellibee Bey Effendi, who is a British subject and by profession a solicitor at Liverpool on important secret mission to the Balkans. It is believed that it has special reference to the circulation of treasonable literature in Macedonia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF JULES VERNE.

An Unrivalled Writer.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The death is announced of M. Jules Verne, the celebrated French writer.

Jules Verne, the French scientific, novelist, was born in the charming town of Nantes seventy-seven years ago. He came of an old family, and inherited the literary tradition from his mother's side. Jules, after the usual Lycee course, was sent up to Paris to study law; but the literary associations of the Quartier Latin were too strong for his slight legal proclivities. Surrounded as he was by budding playwrights, callow novelists, and "poets yet in the leaf," he insensibly received the literary impression, and put his law books on the highest shelf of his library. He commenced with a story which he wrote in collaboration with another genius of the Students' Quarter. Poetry and the drama also enlisted his attention. M. Jules Claretie has exhumed from the columns of the "Phare de la Loire" certain verses which the novelist, with the usual murmur of apology for early effort, owned to having written. Verne next collaborated with Alexandre Dumas "fils" in writing a play, and the young dramatists had the good fortune to see their bantling staged. Verne furthermore supplied the Vaudeville Theatre with a play, written by himself, entitled, "Onze Jours de Siege," which had a fairly long and prosperous run. But play-writing did not pay over well, and Verne, abandoned his desk for a time, to mingle with the "Bulls" and "Bears" of the Paris Bourse, in hope of making a short cut to fortune.

In 1863, or when Verne was 35 years old, he published his first scientific novel, "Five Weeks in a Balloon." He wrote the book chiefly as an exercise of his imagination, and so little was he pleased with the result that it needed all the persuasive powers of his friends to induce him to offer it for publication. The book, as the Americans say, caught on. There had not been anything so fresh or original for years. There was something very piquant in a novel in which the tender passion did not figure and where the cold glitter of scientific calculation replaced the glamour of love. Verne had now found out his path, and he pursued it. The French public were just in the mood to hail a fresh writer who had something new and original to say. For years they had nourished their souls on Balzac, whom they found, perhaps a trifle heavy; Georges Sand, who was much too sentimental for all but the finest spirits; and Paul de Kock, who was seldom witty save when he was obscene. Verne's next book was "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," which had an enormous sale, and after the "Journey," he wrote the cleverest book, perhaps, of the many that he has written, "From the Earth to the Moon." The titles of his books were alone enough to stimulate curiosity and cause a ready sale. The titles suggested fairy tales within, and instead readers found a narrative every whit as entrancing as any fairy tale could be, commingled at the same time with the sober facts of science.

It is unnecessary here, to chronicle by name the books that this most prolific and inventive of authors has written. He published over fifty, and for each and every book he invented a new plot and used a fresh "locale." Science is not ordinarily of an imaginative turn, but its marvels, properly expounded, run neck and neck in point of absorbing and thrilling interest with the wildest freaks of imagination. Verne pressed the who'e of nature into the service of his pen. The earth, the sky above, and the waters beneath have all been laid under tribute to his daring fancy and his inventive powers. He takes you with Captain Nemo down to the black depths of the ocean; sails away with you to the outskirts of the moon, and leads you down to the bowels of the earth. His invention is as much at home on the ice-clad stepped as it is in the hot recesses of the African forest. Verne has been translated into every known language which boast written characters. The especial charm of his stories is that they appeal alike to young and old, and to both sexes. Verne's books are indeed, "the fairy tales of science," yet, unlike fairy tales proper, they are absolutely orthodox from a scientific point of view. Verne was careful to verify his scientific data, and draw legitimate conclusions. He was himself a good deal more than an amateur scientist, and could trust to his own knowledge in all but the very gravest points. But lest he should give scandal, spread unorthodox teaching in matters scientific, and draw down upon his head the reproof of the learned, he invariably submitted his calculations and hypotheses to scientific friends, who put him right on the few occasions when he happened to err.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, from leave, is posted to the charge of the Northern Circle, Upper Burma, Mr. McIntire reverting.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G. E. Holland has an extension of leave until the end of July.

Lieutenants A. G. Marsach, F. Dobson, C. S. Hickman and A. Rowand are gazetted Commanders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 7th Rajputs fixed the Native Infantry detachment for Simla this year.

The transport Sicilia now leaves Bombay on the 30th instant.

The 2-10th Gurkhas move from Maymyo to Lans downe where they will be stationed on delocalisation. The battalion will embark at Rangoon on the 19th April arriving at Calcutta on the 23rd.

The Military Police have taken over Fort Stedman and Kingtung from the 1-10th Gurkhas who have marched for Maymyo.

Brigadier-General Hepburne, R. A., has assumed command of the Presidency Brigade on the departure of General Sir J. B. MacDonald on leave Home.

ARRIVALS, MARCH 25.

Captain A Meaken, I M S, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Lieut H S Jervis, 1st R M Fusiliers, on leave, from Multan.
2nd Lieut L Gall, 25th Cavalry, on duty, from Somaliland.
Captain S Hunt, I M S, on duty, from England.
Lieut F G Gilliers, 33rd L Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Lieut-Col A L M, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Major W Gorden, 2nd R Highlanders, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 25.

Lieut S and L MacLean, 33rd Punjabis, on duty, to Somaliland.
Captain W H Norton, R F A, on duty, to Deolali.
Lieut W F Manwell, R E, on furlough, to England.
Lieut-Col A R Leslie, 112th L Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Lieut W Orr Paterson, 2nd E Lanc. on furlough to England.
Captain M H Anderson, 33rd Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Major L Deas, S and T Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Lieut F G Gilliers, 33rd Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Lieut-Col A L M Turner, R A, on duty, to Aden.
Major G H Nelson, S and T Corps, on retirement, to England.
Lieut C LaCoste, R Warwickshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Captain E H Haig, N E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Captain H Meakin, I M S, on leave, to England.
Lieut Macpherson, 40th Pathans, on leave, to England.
Captain E Cullen, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, to England
Captain A A MacLaughlin, R R M Fus, on leave, to England.
Captain C O H Hogg, R E, on duty, to Umballa.
Lieut H S Jervis, 1st R M Fus, on leave, to England.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, in Calcutta last night, Mr. W. C. Madge was re-elected President for the ensuing year, with Messrs. Revers, Howe, Pritchard and Zemin, as Vice-Presidents.

DINNER TO A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

A farewell dinner is to be given in Calcutta, next Friday, to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, the popular Commandant of the Calcutta Light Horse, who is about to retire.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

The Blackheath Gold Medal of the Calcutta Golf Club was won yesterday by Mr. H. Dick, with Handicap total of 78 points. Mr. L. Carmichael was second.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

An "Englishman" cable dated London, March 24, states that owing to the large expenditure required for Army purposes, and the less favourable revenue figures indicated for March, the Budget outlook is somewhat less hopeful.

The "Standard," to-day commenting on the latest aspect of affairs expresses the belief that the surplus at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will admit of a reduction in the income tax only.

TEA PLANTERS AND REDUCED PRODUCTION.

The Indian Tea Association has decided to issue an appeal to all growers to reduce the coming crop on a sliding scale, properties producing the heaviest yield to reduce up to 10 per cent. and others to a corresponding degree. If the plan is carried out, it is estimated that the Indian crop will be reduced by 10,000,000 lbs.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

ANNUAL ASSAULT AT ARMS.

POONA, MARCH 26.

Authentic information has been received here that Poona will not be included in the tour of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales. The annual Assault at Arms, therefore, will be held in Poona as usual in September, if circumstances permit it. It is probable that the tournament may be repeated in Bombay in March next, when their Royal Highnesses embark for Home. But everything depends whether the tournament will be held in Calcutta in December next.

THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

The Maharaja of Benares passed through Poona yesterday from Mysore en route to Bombay. At Miraj His Highness was received by the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

SAPPHIRE having been laid up, two yachts started in the Third Challenge Cup Race on Saturday. The Course was from Committee Vessel round a Mark-boat with "R" flag, moored 4 miles North of Kennery Island, leaving it to starboard, round the Pilot schooner on the outer station leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee Vessel Leaving Sunk-Rock Lighthouse on the Port hand.

Forella got the best of the start, but the wind being light on the long reach down to the Kennery Mark-boat, only gained 4 1/2 minutes. She gained 5 minutes more in the beat to the Pilot schooner, the wind gradually freshening. At this point therefore she was well within her time allowance.

It was another long reach home and a nasty sea had got up, the wind was now quite fresh which enabled Forella to gain her best by her time, and the race ended as under:—

Yacht	Allowance	Finish	Time	Corrected Time
Forella	Scratch	6 6 37	3 33	37
Melody	17' 07"	6 33 42	3 43	35

Forella thus won the first prize and Melody second. The result by this race makes the Challenge Cup a tie between Forella and Sapphire.

The next race was "A" and "B" Class amalgamated. There were four entries. The Course being from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon round Red Channel Buoy, W.-N.-W. of Butcher Island, leaving both to Port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving to starboard, round Committee Vessel thence round North Karanja Buoy and back to the Committee Vessel. Only three boats started in this race. Eilee, Pixie and Janetta. The latter two gave up, so Eilean won the first prize.

The third race to start was the Tomtit Class and Handicap Race in a fresh breeze from W.-N.-W at 3-15. Five boats were entered for this race.

The Course being from the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round P. & O. mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island, leaving both to Port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, thence to the Committee Vessel.

All five boats crossed the line practically together. On the run to N. Karanja Buoy, Meg drew ahead and the buoy was rounded in the following order:—Meg, Tomtit, Clutha, Lapwing, Maud. It was a close boat to the next mark and Meg maintained her lead. Clutha however rounded ahead of Tomtit, and Maud just ahead of Lapwing. The boats maintained their position round the next mark. N. Karanja Buoy and pushed in the same order. Meg won the class race and the Handicap prize went to Cutha, which was excellently sailed throughout.

Boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 22 46	2 7 45
Clutha	Mr J J Welch	5 21 7	2 7 0
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 23 3	2 10 7
Maud	Mr J E Needham	5 23 0	2 11 24
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	5 31 49	2 12 18

The Ladies' Race for the Tomtit Class Yachts will be sailed on Wednesday next, the 29th March at 4 p. m. Entries close at noon on Tuesday.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE finals of the open Doubles will be played this evening, when Mr. J. S. Milne and Lieutenant J. C. S. Rendall will meet Messrs. Reid and Barselough.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THIRTEENTH MEETING.

THE racing season in Bombay was brought to a close on Saturday with the Thirteenth Extra Meeting when there was another large gathering in both the enclosures, including a good sprinkling of the fair sex. Seven races were run off during which the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played a fine selection of music. For the First Consolation Plate, the first race on the programme, only six horses faced the starter. Kour Saheb went out a favourite though some pounced on Dilerjung, who was steered to victory by that excellent jockey Robinson in an exciting finish with Eed, the favourite coming home third. Nine horses entered for the Second Consolation Plate, for which Nainava was considered a laurel, despite the fact that he carried top weight. Though he started third he finished victorious in the easiest canter by a good length and a half from Bumblepuppy, Yerbo being third and Gold fourth. A string of ten horses lined the barrier for the Andheri Plate, distance one mile. Achilles found the greatest number of admirers, who, however, were much disappointed, the horse finishing off nowhere, and Sirjimal, on whom tens were freely offered securing an easy victory. The Final Plate secured only seven entrants. Epitome was most in demand, but another upset awaited his supporters, Russley Rose winning as she liked. Nine ponies tripped for the Melbourne Plate. The only three in demand were Comeback, Chippy Norton and Gun Metal. Hazelnut, however, upset all calculations by winning from Gun Metal in an exciting finish. The sixth race, the Farewell Plate attracted a large field of thirteen. The race was an open affair, but in the running Grey Fox showed up well and won from Farewell in pretty style. The afternoon's doings closed with the Selling Plate which fell to British India. Details:—

First Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st December, 1904.—Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 8st 5lbs Robinson 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 8st 8lbs O B Mahomed 2
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib 8st 5lbs Heroo 3
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 7st 12lbs A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Young Kohinoor, 9st 5lbs, Nama; Turn of Luck, 7-12, A. Hoyt; Shirazi, 7-2, Kamad.

The Race.—Turn of Luck was the first to show its heels. At the home turn Turn of Luck fell back and Kour Saheb paved the way till near home Dilerjung shot through and won from Eed, who dashed into second place by three-quarters of a length, Kour Saheb coming in home third. Half a length separated second and third. Time—1min 21secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Kour Saheb, 2 1-2 to 1 against Dilerjung, 3 to 1 Turn of Luck; 6 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 8 to 1 Eed, 20 to 1 Shirazi.

Second Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st December 1904. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 9st C B Mahomed 1
Mr H S L Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 8st 3lbs ..... A Hoyt 2
Mr Yusuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 8st 9lbs Oomer Khan 3
Messrs A A Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold 5.5 11lbs ..... Ecul 4

Also ran.—Mosmana, 8st 4lbs, Kanai; Nippon, 7-11, Kamad; Sugger, 7-8, Bennett; Calutta, 7-8, Heroo; Gold, 6-11, Ecul; Shah Alum, 6-8, native.

The Race.—Gold was the first to break away. Down the curve Gold fell back, while Nainava took up the running and won in a common canter from Bumblepuppy by a good length and a half, Yerbo being third and Gold fourth. Half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 21 4-5secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Nainava, 4 to 1 against Bumblepuppy and Yerbo, 8 to 1 Nippon, 10 to 1 Sugger and Calcutta, 20 to 1 Gold, 50 to 1 Shah Alum.

The Andheri Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance,—1 mile.

Mr A J DeSouza's b a h Sirjamal 7st 13lbs Heroo 1
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 8st 8lbs ..... Foster 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 7st Native 3
Mr A M Bushar's b a h Panala II 7st 9lbs Nainava 4

Also ran.—Young Cardigan, 8st. 9lbs., Oomerkhan; Selpme, 7-10, A. Hoyt; Panala II, 7-9, Nama; Young Kaiser, 7-3, Native; Smasher, 6-7 Ecul.

The Race.—A good start. Faithful took up a short lead. On the home turn Hermit took the lead, but lost it near the winning post to Sirjamal, a rank outsider, who won, by a length and a half. Three quarters of a length divided second and third. Time—1min. 51 1-5secs.

Betting.—Evens on Achilles 3 to 1 against S'elpme, 6 to 1 Faithful and Hadhur, 8 to 1 Hermit, 10 to 1 Panala II and Smasher, 12 to 1 Young Cardigan and Young Kaiser.

The Final Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100. third Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Horses; Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley-Rose 7st 12lbs A Hoyt 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's br aus g Firecracker 7st 4lbs ..... Kamad 2
Mr Thomas' b e h Footprint 7st ..... Ecul 3
Messrs Moran and McNab's b aus m Epitome 8st 5lbs ..... Morrison 4

Also ran.—Harpist, 9st. 11lbs. Heroo; Royalist 9st. 10lbs. Robinson; Epitome, 8st. 5lbs. Morrison; Kitty Grafton, 6st, 9lbs, Bennett.

The Race.—At the three furlong post Firecracker advanced, Down the straight Firecracker and Epitome paved the way together, but near home Russley Rose shot out and won by a length and three-quarters from Firecracker, Footprint being third. Half a length separated second and third. Time—1 min. 14 secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Epitome, 2 to 1 against Firecracker, 3 to 1 Russley Rose, 10 to 1 Harpist and Royalist, 12 to 1 the others.

The Melbourne Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st December, 1901. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr F Main's bl aus m Hazelnut 7st 3lbs ... Bennett 1
Mr Galstaun's br aus m Gun Metal 9st 2lbs ..... Robinson 2
Mr P B Avasia's br aus g Chippy Norton 9st 13lbs A Hoyt 3
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 9st ..... Heroo 4

Also ran.—Comeback, 9st., Heroo; Malvina, 8-4, Morrison; Ardiel, 7-12, Kamad; Shale, 6-13, Native; Key West, 6-12, Native; Picture, 6-10, Etel.

The Race.—A good race. Chippy Norton darted away first. Down the straight Hazelnut took the lead and Gun Metal romped into second place, the former maintaining the lead to the finish and Chippy Norton coming in third. Won by a neck, the same dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 2 4-5 secs.

Betting—1 to 4 against Comeback, 2 to 1 against Chippy Norton, 3 to 1 Gun Metal, 6 to 1 Hazelnut, 10 to 1 Key West, and any odds the remainder.

The Farewell Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M'Gocouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 9st ..... Foster 1
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 8st 8lbs ..... Heroo 2
Mr H S L Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 7st 10lbs ..... A Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Young Gazelle, 8st, 11lbs. Morrison; Settler, 8-7, Robinson; Zurriff, 8-4, O. B. Mahomed; Clever Boy, 8-2, Oomerkhan; How's That, 7-13, Bennett; Chiragh, 7-0, Kamad; Jan Alum, 7-0, Etel; Roomy, 6-10 Native; Magna Charta, 6-5, Nama; Erhan, 6-0 Native.

The Race.—Farewell got away with the lead and maintained it. Near the winning post where Grey Fox broke through from the inner rails and won from Farewell by a length, Bumblepuppy coming third. Half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 21 3-5 secs.

Betting.—5 to 1 against Grey Fox, 6 to 1 Young Gazelle, Farewell, and Bumblepuppy, 10 to 1 Zurriff, 12 to 1 Settler, 15 to 1 Chiragh, Jan Alum, and Clever Boy, any odds the rest.

Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A selling race for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1904. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 3lbs, for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Rasheed Shamian's b a h British India 8st 2lbs ..... Oomerkhan 1
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's ch a h Coger 8st 2lbs Heroo 2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical 7st. 10lbs, Hoyt 3
Messrs H Sulleman and A R Dakeel's ch a h Steel 7st 7lbs ..... Dakeel 4

Also ran:—Promise, 8st, 7lbs. C. B. Mahomed; Senior, 8-5, Foster; Assud, 8-2, Kamad; Steel, 7-7 Dakhill.

The Race.—Coger and Practical did the running till near home where British India advanced and won by a length and a half with Coger second and Practical third. Time—1 min 8 1-5 secs.

Betting.—Evens Practical, 6 to 4 against Coger 4 to 1 against Senior, 15 to 1 British India, 20 to 1 Assad and Steel.

LIFE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

IV—THE MONOTONY OF THE SEA.

(BY AN OLD SALT.)

WRITERS of nautical works of fiction have surrounded sea life with such a glamour of romance and adventure that most people imagine that a long voyage in a sailing vessel must be one of the most exciting experiences of this prosaic age. Even writers like W. Clark Russell and Frank T. Bullen, who have been through the mill themselves, have done little or nothing to discourage this illusion; on the contrary their attractive style of depicting the conditions of life in a "wind jammer" has rather added to it. The initiated, however, know that sea life, taking it on the whole, is one of the dullest of callings and that the monotony of a long voyage on a sailing vessel is sometimes appalling in its intensity. This monotony is most aptly summed up in the words: "Sometimes we see a ship, sometimes we ship a sea", for, as a rule, in incidents like this, lies all the excitement to be got out of a long sea voyage.

The sea is full of wonders, but people ashore would be surprised at the comparatively small number of those that come in with in ken of the oldest shellback. A voyage from either London or Liverpool to, say, San Francisco and back is roughly 26,000 miles, yet in traversing this vast distance, nothing more exciting is encountered than perhaps an occasional gale of wind, a glimpse at a passing vessel or point of land, the appearance of a school of whales, or some of the strange phosphorescent lights that are occasionally seen in the tropics, the appearance of which, sailors regard as a precursor of bad weather, shipwreck or some other misfortune. The monotony of a long voyage is, in real truth, exasperating in its weariness, and none but those who have experienced it, can have any idea of its general effects. Cooped up together in the forecastle or half-deck for months seeing each other daily, indeed hourly, during the whole of that period, people get to positively detest the sight of each other. Quarrels in this frame of mind are frequent and far from helping to break the monotony, add to the general miserableness. Any distraction, no matter how insignificant, is a veritable "Godsend" and to sight a ship or land affords quite a new interest in life.

To those on an outward bound ship, the sight of a homeward bound vessel under a press of canvas leaves a curious feeling of desolation and the yearning hearts of the apprentices receive a wrench as she slowly fades out of sight. The appearance of such a vessel, especially to first voyagers, brings on a bad attack of home sickness. A more cheering break in the monotony is to over-haul, or be over-hauled by, as the case may be, an outward bound ship. Instances have happened of two ships keeping together for days in fine weather, and in such cases there is a sense of comfort in the companionship although the distance separating the two vessels may be too great for any communication to pass between those on board except by signal. It also sometimes happens that two vessels may find themselves becalmed together at a distance of perhaps only a couple of miles, but if the calm lasts, they use every effort to place more sea room between them, as vessels lying close together, in calms are attracted by each other and show a tendency to make a closer acquaintance than is compatible with safety. Although of rare occurrence, owing to the precautions taken, vessels in this way have become locked together yard-arm to yard-arm occasionally and have inflicted serious damage to each other, the danger on such occasions being increased if there is anything of a swell on. Sailing vessels never carry their boats on the davitts so that no matter how close they may be together in a calm, there is never any opportunity of exchanging visits. The boats are kept on chocks on the forecastle deck house and the main deck, and to lower one in the water would take nearly half an hour.

Land is not often sighted during a voyage in a sailing vessel, but one voyage I made to San Francisco was quite lively owing to the frequency with which we made land until we got round into the Pacific Ocean. Some of the Canary and Cape Verde islands were passed at a distance of about twenty miles and with the aid of a telescope most of the topographical details could be made out. The gloomy rocks of St. Paul on the equator standing out in mid ocean, the picture of desolation, were next sighted and although uninhabited and only a home for sea birds, we gazed as longingly at them as if they were part of the British Isles. These rocks, I remember, changed the whole course of one of the apprentice's lives in a very curious way. He had some natural ability as an artist, and the rocks being sighted on Sunday afternoon, he made a sketch of them which struck even our uneducated eyes as being remarkably good. On his return home, he painted a picture from this sketch and from memory of the rocks covered with all kinds and descriptions of sea birds which was pronounced a very promising attempt by several Irish artists. As a result of this picture, he gave up sea life, took lessons in drawing and painting for some years and is now a well-known Dublin artist whose pictures are chiefly painted from nautical subjects. The next land we sighted was Cape St. Rocque on the coast of Brazil and afterwards Staten Island and parts of the coast of Patagonia and Terra Del Fuego. After rounding Cape Horn we saw no more land until we sighted the Golden Gates two and a half months later, and it was during this period that the monotony was most felt. There are some parts of the Pacific Ocean in the track usually followed by sailing vessels where even the sight of a sea bird is regarded as of sufficient interest to break the deadly dull daily routine.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFRAY IN JODHPUR.

AN extraordinary affair, unhappily ending in loss of life, is reported from Jodhpur. It appears, that some few weeks ago the Council of Regency determined that one Machu Khan should be arrested and deported from the State, though for what particular offence is not clear. Machu Khan had been the life-companion of Sirdar Kishore Singh brother of the late Maharaja. On Kishore Singh's death, his son Arjun Singh took this faithful retainer into his service. In February, he was called upon to surrender him, some intrigues having apparently been set on foot to secure his expulsion from Jodhpur. Arjun Singh absolutely refused to obey this order and put his house in a state of defence, swearing that he would protect Machu Khan at all costs. The Council were not prepared to use force to make good their order, but the house was closely watched. Last week Arjun Singh and Machu Khan grew tired of their confinement and resolved to take a drive along the road near the city. They placed some ladies of the zenana in a carriage and took their places on the box-seat. They were quickly called upon to halt by a young Subadar of the Sirdar Risala named Kishore Singh, who had a party of armed men with him. As they refused to obey the command, their horses were shot and the carriage came to a standstill. Kishore Singh then advanced to arrest Machu Khan, whereupon the latter drew a Mauser pistol and fired a number of shots in rapid succession, hitting him several times. Eventually this fight on a small scale drifted away from the neighbourhood of the carriage, and Kishore Singh began firing in his turn. He lodged four bullets in Machu Khan, killing him on the spot. Arjun Singh was wounded in the arm and some of his "wilaiti" retainers who came to his assistance were also shot. The latest reports state that Kishore Singh, who was shot in the chest and arms is doing well. He is said to be a man of resolute character and he certainly seems to have strictly obeyed orders in his attempt to arrest Machu Khan. We have not yet heard what further action the Council have taken, or in what light the Government of India view this tragic affair. They will probably have to make some allowance for hot Rajput blood, but it seems imperative that the domestic factions afoot in Jodhpur should be given to understand that there must be an end to affrays of this kind.—"Pioneer."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

THE SUPPLY OF RUBBER.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

MESSRS. NEILL BROTHERS are not of those who think that, after all, the "commercial crop" of cotton may not exceed the largest of its predecessors. Their forecast for the total crop delivered in the United States is 12,250,000 bales, and this with an estimated supply to Europe and the States of 750,000 bales of East Indian (against 1,348,000 last season), 750,000 bales of Egyptian 804,000 last season), 120,000 bales of Brazilian 120,000 last season), and 100,000 sunderies, 125,000 last season would make a total of 13,970,000 bales for Europe and America, or about 1 1/2 million bales more than last season. The American crop actually grown this season is, Messrs. Neill say, "generally acknowledged to be about 13,500,000 bales, and at the opening of the season there remained in the interior, left over from the previous crop, about 300,000 bales, making a total supply of say, 13,700,000. Of this the amount brought to light to the end of February, according to the New Orleans Cotten Exchange, was only 9,605, leaving in the country about 4,100,000 bales, against 1,400,000 last year, and against 2,300,000 of the largest previous crop—1898-9." If the present prices continue the season's actual consumption is estimated at 11,250,000 bales against about 10,950,000 last season which seems a fairly generous reckoning. An interesting calculation brings the conclusion that the present stock at the mills "is presumably 90,000 greater than last year in Great Britain, 170,000 less on the Continent, and about 300,000 less in the United States and Canada." Messrs. Neill are quite sceptical about the 25 per cent. reduction of acreage next season, and think that "at 3 3/4d. to 4d. it is quite enough to look for an average reduction of about 10 per cent. and a similar reduction of fertilisers." They give an interesting statistical table showing the total supply and consumption of cotton, with other particulars, since the American Civil War.

Although the commercial treaties which Germany has recently concluded with various Powers do not come into force till 1906, certain movements which are a direct result of these treaties, may already be noted. The Prague Committee for the Promotion of Trade and Commerce in the Erz Gebirge district of Bohemia, foreseeing that in consequence of the German-Austrian treaty, German manufacturers will be obliged to establish branch factories in Bohemia, has begun a canvassing campaign with this end in view. The advantages of the Erz Gebirge district for manufacturing purposes are fully dealt with, and the co-operation of the Committee is offered to manufacturers deciding to erect branch factories. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" is of opinion that experience of this kind will be very frequent during the next few years, and this is borne out by the announcement that in consequence of the high duties imposed by the New Austro-German commercial treaty a Dresden carriage building company and a patent food company at Bielefeld have definitely decided to set up works at Tetschen-Brodenbach in Austria, whilst another large German firm is in treaty for a site a mile across the border.

The exports of British textile machinery, according to the Board of Trade returns, decreased during February, the declared value for that month being only £349-488, as against £369-770 for the corresponding month last year. There is, however, still a substantial increase as against February in 1903, when the total value was £301,216 only. Russia has continued to take less, and now a falling off to Germany is also shown, as well as to the Netherlands and France, though the shipments to the minor countries of Europe have continued to increase. China shows a marked falling off for the latest month, and there is also a small diminution to Japan. The shipments to the United States have further declined, and a falling off even to South America is now shown, India, however, has further increased her imports, and there are small amounts again recorded against the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Notwithstanding the falling off in February, Germany still shows an increase for the two months.

A small patented devise for which utility combined with extreme simplicity is claimed, is finding adoption among cotton spinners in the Halifax district. Its object is to make practicable the use of hardened steel wire for the "faller wires" of mules and jennies. The soft wire at present in use is quickly worn into grooves by contact with the yarn. These grooves, engaging with thick places in the thread, become a prolific source of breakage, with the accompanying losses of time, material, and labour. Hard wire has not been used before for want of a simple means of securing it to the faller "finger." The soft wire, after being passed through the eyelet of the finger, is then round the nick provided for the purpose. Used in this way wire, of harder temper would of course break. But by employing a simple eye-bolt a perfectly effective means of attaching hard wire to the two end arms of the rocking-shaft is found. This eyebolt, or screwed stud, is introduced into the eyelet of the faller arm or finger. The wire is threaded into the bolt's eye, and the nut is screwed. A perfect grip is so ensured, and tension wires of any hardness may be held. Only the end arms require the eyebolts, and so soon as the wire shows signs of wear it may be turned to present a new contact surface to the thread.

The dearth of India-rubber, and the consequent high price of the raw article for commercial purposes, is being keenly felt in Germany. On all sides, attempts are being made to discover some workable substitute. Large quantities of inferior rubber have, of late, come on the market, and now horny and textile substances are making their appearance. One of the largest and most important of the German rubber firms has just taken out a patent for the manufacture of some such substitute. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether a substitute will be able to replace the genuine article in any appreciable degree. Commenting on the shortness of the rubber supply, the "Hamburger Nachrichten" suggests that manufacturers should promote rubber planting by becoming interested in rubber plantations. According to recent investigations, says the same journal, there are many large districts in various countries where rubber planting could be advantageously undertaken. The difficulties which confront this suggestion are, however, not lost sight of.

If we may judge from a batch of results published in the "Drapers' Record," the Irish drapery limited companies did fairly well last year. Messrs. M'Birney and Co., of Dublin, paid on their ordinary shares 6 per cent as for 1903, the Chairman remarking that they could do better if they liked; Messrs. Switzer and Co., of Dublin, paid the usual 8 per cent and a bonus; the Henry-street Warehouse Company had a successful year, though the actual result is not before us; Messrs. Cash and Co., of Cork, paid 7 per cent; Messrs. T. Lyons and Co., of Cork, 5 per cent, in place of 4 per cent in 1903; and Messrs. Cannock and Co., of Limerick, the usual 9 per cent. These are representative firms, and as in almost every case, the outlook for the present year is said to be better than it was for last, we may hope that this important branch of the home

Increased public interest in the movement is expected by the big holders "as soon as values have about reached top." This confidence in the non-professional speculator's readiness to come in "at the top" is very beautiful.

We gather from Mr. Henry Clews's financial review dated New York, February 25, that Wall-street has been much shocked by the alacrity with which the House of Representatives passed the railway rate-fixing bill, leaving the responsibility for its rejection to the Senate. It is believed that "after a campaign of education" (excellent euphemism !) the House may become less radical on the rate question, yet it is recognised that "deep-rooted in the public mind there is a growing prejudice against concentrated wealth and corporation abuses." On this point Mr. Clews says :—"Much of this prejudice is perfectly sane and sound, having its foundation in a wholesome dislike of the great monopolies and trusts which dominate many of our chief industries by methods and abuses that threaten to corrupt our politics and to destroy our time-honoured ideas of individualism. An increasing part of this same prejudice is, however, unsound and dangerous, and unless some means be found of checking the abuses of power which concentrated wealth confers the stability of the Republic would be seriously endangered."

The Board of Trade returns continue to show a very gratifying state of things in the cotton goods export trade. The total exported of piece goods of all kinds during February was 512, 989,500 yards, as compared with 475,395,400 yards last month and 481,478,200 yards in February, 1904. The export, to China was over 82 million yards, and there were substantial increases to Japan and Bengal in comparison with February of last year. Among the considerable decreases are Turkey and Bombay, for which the figures last year were very high. With the exception of printed goods, there is a total increase in all kinds. In yarn, too, there has been an increase over both January, 1905, and February, 1904, the export for February. 1905, being 15, 374,600lb.. against 14,877,400lb. in February, 1904. All this confirms the favourable reports current about the cotton trade, and suggests a continuance of prosperity in Lancashire.

HOSPITAL RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Judging from a recent experience of mine, I should think that some of the rules at present in force at St. George's Hospital require remodeling. For instance, if a person who is seriously ill and requires immediate medical attendance is brought to the Hospital at any hour, admittance is refused until certain formalities are gone through at the Hospital office, the patient meanwhile having to sit out in a gharry in the compound. Could not the patient be admitted first and carried to a ward and the admission form be filled in afterwards ? Another rule which requires to be altered is that which only allows a patient's relatives to call at the Hospital between 5 and 6 in the evening. In cases where people have been dangerously ill and the doctors themselves have not known how soon the last spark of life would go out, relatives have not been allowed to see the patient except at visiting hours. In all cases where people are seriously ill their friends and relatives should be allowed to see them at any time—Yours, &c.

A REFORMER.

* Special permission to visit patients at other than fixed hours is given in emergent cases—ED. *B. G.*]

A CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that the Committee of the Punjab Commission Cup Cricket Tournament have ordered the Tournament to be replayed although the final was decided on the 24th of last month when the Dorsetshire Regiment beat the Gordon Highlanders at Lahore. The reason given for this curious procedure is that the Dorset Regiment played an officer in their team who although attached to the regiment belonged to the Cheshire Regiment. The Honorary Secretary for Cricket, of the Gordon Highlanders, entered a protest against this player's inclusion in the Dorset team after the final with the result mentioned. There is apparently nothing in the rules governing the tournament against an attached officer playing for the regiment he is doing duty with, and considering that the Dorsetshire Regimental team were allowed to go right through the tournament without any protest having been made against this player's inclusion, most cricketers will agree with me that they are fairly entitled to hold the Cup for the current year. As things stand, they have refused, and very rightly so, to have anything more to do with the tournament.—Yours, etc.,

A CRICKETER.

BOYCOTTING BY SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps some of your readers may be able to help me with suggestions as to what should be done when servants boycott one as they have got into the habit of doing lately in Bombay. A servant of mine took French leave, last week, and when he turned up again four days later, I naturally refused to take him back. He retired outside the compound and yelled out a threat to the effect that he would inform all the "Nokars" in Bombay what a hard master I was and warn them against entering my service. That he has been as good as his word I have had abundant proof during the past week, as out of over a dozen servants sent to me by friends I have been unable to get one to stay with me and a visit to a Servants' Agency has been attended with no better success. This power of an individual of the domestic servant class over an employer in a place like Bombay should surely be discouraged, yet one hardly knows what to do in a matter of this kind. Is it of any use appealing to the police for assistance ?—Yours etc.,

BOYCOTTED.

THE REMEDIAL ACTION OF CONDY'S FLUID.

In the blood of animals, as is well known, Oxygen is the vitalizing and purifying element which sustains life, eliminates effete matter and destroys the products of diseases in the system. Condy's Fluid, among other important properties, is remarkably rich in active oxygen by means of which it chemically destroys putrescent matters and morbid products, thus acting in harmony with and reinforcing the self-healing powers of nature when enfeebled by disease and most in need of such aid.

Besides its oxygen, Condy's Fluid contains valuable medicinal compounds which promote rapid healing in wounds and raw surfaces, particularly when they are foul or suppurating, reduce inflammation and speedily cure fresh cuts and operation wounds. Its soothing properties are such that when used even of full strength as a caustic and stimulant, as recommended in certain cases, it allays pain and its application may be repeated without inducing irritation.

Condy's Fluid is not a poison. It is a valuable internal remedy in mouth and stomach ailments. It is odourless and leaves no taste and most animals relish it in their drink.

Being thus at one and the same time a safe and effective Sanitary agent and a Cleansing, Soothing and Healing remedy for many diseases and ailments, entirely free from smell or dangerous qualities Condy's Fluid never fails to recommend itself to Veterinary Surgeons, Farmers, Country Gentleman, Stock keepers, Dairymen, Breeders and Fanciers who try it.

The different constituents of Condy's Fluid are not to be found (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) in any solid form or combined in any other liquid preparation. All pretended substitutes should be rejected. The Directions, in the Book that accompanies every bottle, apply to the use of Condy's Fluid only and must be followed to obtain the best results.

THE INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

THE decision of the Army Council with regard to the course of studies in the Indian Staff College was reached in a manner so deliberate that one had almost begun to despair of any final orders being issued. The general sanction for a College was given last summer and preparations for building operations at Quetta were begun almost at once ; but the Government of India had no intention of holding the scheme in abeyance until the lecture rooms and officers' houses were ready. They shared Lord Kitchener's opinion that a start should be made in temporary quarters, which were available either at Poona or Deolali. The latter place has been chosen and it is eminently fitted for the earnest-minded students of the Art of War, for their attention will not be distracted by social functions such as are rife at Poona. Deolali is on the Deccan plateau and its climate is fairly equitable, though not, of course, equal to that of a hill station. The class of twenty-four officers will have to form their own social circle ; and lest they should become narrowed in their views they will be employed for two months each cold weather at manœuvres or attached to arms of the Service other than their own. The instructional staff has not yet been nominated, but in Brigadier-General Bayly the College will have a Commandant admirably qualified for the post. He has war service beginning with the defence of Kandahar in 1880 and terminating with the Boer campaign where he shared in all the operations outside Ladysmith. He is one of the most distinguished members of the Indian General Staff and his personal qualities will ensure his popularity with officers attending the College. A better selection could not have been made.—"Pioneer."

ALLEGED HUMAN SACRIFICES.

GRUESOME STORY FROM ORISSA.

YET another story of alleged human sacrifice reaches us, this time from the wild country in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. A certain petty Chief, during an epidemic of cholera, was alarmed at the illness of his wife ; and he is said to have vowed offerings of human blood to a particular shrine if she recovered. Recovery did take place and now popular rumours affirm that the goddess worshipped in the shrine has received her awful offerings. At any rate a number of persons have mysterious disappeared from time to time, and the only explanation given of their absence is that they were killed by tigers. It is, of course, most difficult to trace their deaths, as the country is remote from civilised centres, but the local belief that they have been killed is rather significant. Moreover, it must be remembered that it was in this part of India that the practice of human sacrifice lingered long after it had been given up elsewhere, the Khonds earning an unenviable notoriety for their insistence in the gruesome custom. Inquiries are being made which should serve to clear up the mystery, and we trust that a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. CREAGH, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, inspected the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps, in the Colaba North Fort, on Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members on parade, some seventy being present including the following officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel L.P. Russell, Colonel Crimmin, V.C., Major Leslie, Captain Marshland, Captain Hawse, Captain Stiffe, Lieutenant Penington, Lieutenant Coates and Lieutenant Watson. Detachments were first formed and inspected by the General Officer Commanding. Orders were then given for two 6-inch guns to be manned. The orders were promptly carried out and the guns were rapidly loaded. In the meantime the launch, which had left with the targets having reached the range, orders were given to open fire. The firing was carried on at the targets which were kept moving at a range between 2,900 yards and 3,500 yards. The result of the shooting has not been ascertained, but it is said to be very accurate. At the close of the firing the men were again formed up, when Major-General Creagh addressed them a few words. He complimented Lieutenant-Colonel Russell on his being the Commander of a nice Corps. He also complimented the men on their smart turn-out, and said that he was very pleased with the rapidity and silence with which they fired their guns. The parade was then dismissed.

THE REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me through the medium of your columns to draw attention to the way in which the cart traffic is regulated in Lower Colaba between the Tramway Company's Stables and Colaba Bazaar. The few policemen posted to look after the traffic in this quarter are utterly unable to cope with the work and the result is that the carts instead of being kept in a single line on both sides of the road are allowed to be driven two and even three abreast. Blocks are frequent, and yesterday morning the tram in which I was going to office took ten minutes to get from the road leading to the Fire Brigade station to Grant Buildings, a distance of about 150 yards. The native police left to their own resources are far too apathetic to deal with the traffic in this congested part of the town and there should be a European policeman to supervise their work.—Yours etc.,

March 24. TRAVELLER.

THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not possible for the Coroner of Bombay to frame rules regarding the immediate disposal of corpses found in the streets so that the feelings of the public may be spared a little ? This morning at about half past six the body of a Goanese cook was found lying on the foot-path at Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, and although the police were on the spot immediately, no steps were taken to cover the body until nearly half past eight. The gruesome sight was therefore unnecessarily exposed to the public view for a space of nearly two hours after the corpse was discovered.—Yours, etc.,

A COLABA RESIDENT.

PARSEE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that a meeting of the Parsee Gymkhana Committee was held on Sunday the 18th inst. to discuss the changed conditions of the Parsee-Presidency Cricket Match, but have not noticed that any of the local papers gave the result of that meeting. As the matter is one that is interesting to all Parsee cricketers whether they belong to the Parsee Gymkhana or not, I hope the result of the meeting will be published.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTE .

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

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AURANGABAD NOTES.

THE great annual Mahomedan Festival of the Mohurram came to an end on Tuesday night, writes our Aurangabad correspondent. As usual, all the cages and Panjas of the Cantonment, Infantry, Cavalry and the city were congregated at the Kala Chabutra (the local Tyburn) which lies between the Jalna road and the City, the fun raged fast and furious almost throughout the night. The palm was carried off by a cage of the 98th Infantry which was the most artistically finished, and made the bravest show of all. The sight seers numbered over fifteen thousand. There was slight altercation between a Mogial police head constable and a sepoy of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, lately arrived here for garrison duty from Singapore. Both men had their posse of friends to take their part, but prudence prevailed and after a free exchange of angry words the quarrel was settled. The great crowd of sight seers may be ascribed to the absence of any epidemic such as plague which was so virulent during the two preceding years.

An aged woman residing in the Cavalry bazaar was preparing her usual meals when accidentally her clothing took fire, rushed out into the court yard and some neighbours and friends managed to quench the fire, but the poor woman has been severely burnt. Hopes are however entertained of her recovery.

The Roman Catholic community here, having been augmented by the arrival of a Madras regiment among which there are many Catholics, it has been found necessary to seek the assisance of a priest from Hyderabad Mission who understands Tamil. After these regimental people have performed their Easter duties, the Reverend gentleman will return to Bolarum.

A curious dispute has arisen among the local shikaries. Several panthers having made their appearance behind the Mookburrah hills, several nimrods of the Military, city and mills baited the spot with goats. Captain W. G. Hamilton I.M.S., of the 73rd C. Infantry managed to hit his quarry, but the wounded animal escaped to its den where it died. On the following day the Panchaki Jagirdar's shikari found the dead animal after a diligent search and carried off the carcase to his master's quarters. But this gentleman disclaimed having shot the animal and directed it to be sent to the Doctor saheb. This, however, coming to the notice of Mr. Hartley, the Engineer of the mills, he claimed it as his own The dispute was, however, settled by Capt. Hamilton extracting the bullet from the animal and thus proving that the bag was his.

It was thought that when the units of the Indian Army were amalgamated, one and all would be treated on the same footing as regards batta allowance etc. for February last. But this fond hope has been dispelled, as the following instance will show. The men of the Madras Infantry are at present in receipt of Rs. 1-13 as single and Rs. 3-10, as double Batta per mensem as compensation for dearness of grain. But unfortunately their confreres of the whilom Contingent receive only fourteen Annas as compensation. This great disparity is not easily understood by the latter whose plea is that they should be remunerated equally with their comrades, since they have to perform the same duties. While on this subject, it may not be uninteresting to record that the poor camp followers are only granted the ridiculously small sum of "two pies" for February which is insufficient to procure them even a little tobacco for a whiff out of their beloved chillum (bandpipe). Nor can they hand over the same to any mendicant who indignantly refuses even to touch the proffered gift.

There is also a great deal of heart burning in H. H. the Nizam's Customs department in the matter of promotions. With the view of infusing fresh blood into the department, new men are being appointed over the heads of their elders. It would be well if old hands, if past work could be, pensioned so that they may have no cause for complaint.

In the local Police force here also great discontent prevails. Old pensioners are entertained in preference to younger men, simply because they are considered to be strangers. But as the men of this Force are required to be active and on the alert, it is plain that men of activity and of robust constitutions should be given the preference.

The Holi Festival culminated last night at the 98th Infantry Lines to witness which all the military and civil officers of the garrison were cordially invited. The fun lasted throughout the night. At the close of the ceremony the guests were garlanded and odoriferous scents lavishly sprinkled over them. The European guests remained only for a short time.

Two days ago an accidental fire broke out in the house of a mutton butcher at the Machikarrak near the Bara-bhaika Tazia in the city. While a woman of the house was cooking her meals, the tiled roof being low and old, suddenly ignited whereupon the poor woman rushed out shrieking loudly for help. Before any timely assistance could be rendered, the building was reduced to cinders.

The evening before last, a fracas occurred between a pensioner and a sepoy of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry in the Darziphura street. While the Madras sepoy was making some purchases at a grocer's shop, this pensioner approached in an inebriated condition and commenced to sing his Holi festival songs. This seems to have exasperated the other who was a Mohamedan. He threw the pensioner down and sat on his chest castigating him with his cane. On a crowd assembling to separate the antagonists the sepoy decamped.

Over a dozen fairly educated youths had formed a close intimacy with each other and created a brotherhood among themselves. At a few evenings ago while these youths were enjoying the Holi and squirting the usual filth and rubbish about, some of the contents happened to stain the clothing of one of them who happened to be a Mohamedan. The latter waxing wrath suddenly seized his friend, shoved him into a gutter and then belaboured him with his sandals to his heart's content. The prone youth was almost strangled by his own turban, but providentially rescued by his companions in the very nick of time.

THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE annual report of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana which will be submitted to the annual general meeting of the members on Saturday states that the number of members on the rolls on the 31st December 1904 was 380.

Last year was a record year in the history of this institution so far as the cricket department is concerned. Not one of the 27 matches played was lost and we headed the championship table introduced for the first time by the enterprising Sports Editor of the "Sanj Vartman" paper in local cricket. This was a unique performance on which the committee heartily congratulate the cricket-Captain Mr. C. V. Mehta M. A. LL. B., the Cricket and Selection Committee and last but not least, the members who took part in the matches. The keen manner in which most of the matches were contested offered genuine sport to thousands of spectators who thronged our boundaries. One agreeable feature of the cold season matches has been the visit of Mofusil team to Bombay and their engagement with this institution. Apart from the beneficial effect produced on our cricket by these contests, an important advantage has been the social good feeling and amenities that have been established between the P. J. Hindoo Gymkhana and the clubs and gymkhanas throughout the length and breadth of India. In the Test Matches Mr. K. A. Date heads the list of batsmen with an average of 40·83 runs per inning while Mr. C. V. Mehta holds that place in Practice Matches with the high average of 64 runs. The committee were reluctantly compelled to discontinue playing with the local Parsee Clubs as the only feasable means of putting a stop to the turbulent behaviour of crowd witnessing the matches with the Parsi Clubs which caused grave apprehension of a serious breach of the peace.

In the tennis department there is nothing of which special mention can be made. A sum of Rs. 250 was sanctioned for a prize cup to be competed for by the members of this Gymkhana in a double tennis tournament. The winners for the year were Messrs P. K. Telang and P. Baloo. The Desai Cup for singles was won by Mr. C. V. Mehta. The two courts in the south Side were thoroughly overhauled and put into order at a cost of about Rs. 265. The Committee after mature consideration had to abondon the idea of putting up a new block of buildings for out houses etc., as the cost of such buildings could not be borne with safety in the present state of the finances. From the audited Statements of accounts it will be seen that the total revenue from all sources during the year under report was Rs. 5,825 12 and the Total Expenditure Rs.620-13-7 which shows a net saving of Rs. 204 14-5. The total net saving during the year under report has been less than in the previous year ; this is due to the fact that interest on Brittania Mill Debentures was not received and a sum of Rs. 265 was expended on the repairs of the Tennis Courts and Rs. 236 7-0 were paid as our Contribution towards the expenses of the annual Athletic Sports and the Special prizes given in the cold weather Cricket Matches.

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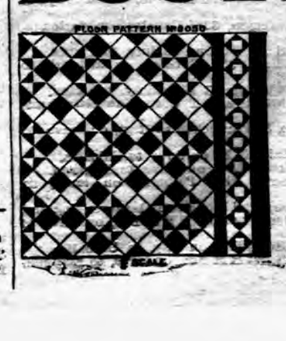

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NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL AT PATIALA.

MUCH interest was taken recently in Patiala in the laying of the foundation-stone of the new training school for dhais and nurses by Miss M. Smith, and the opening of the Victoria Memorial Poor House by the Political Agent, Major Dunlop Smith writes a correspondent.

Punctually at four o'clock in the afternoon Miss M Smith, accompanied by her brother Major Dunlop Smith, arrived in the Lady Dufferin Hospital, which, as everyone knows, is situated just outside the Lahori Gate of the city. In the compound of the hospital had been erected a large shamiana, richly coloured and tastefully decorated with flags muslin drapery and gilt supporting poles. H H. Sir Ranbir Singh, K. C. S. I., the Kanwar Sahib of Patiala in a rich brocade of pink and gold and the members of the Council of Regency in Durbar costume met Miss Smith as she alighted from her carriage and conducted her to the dais. H. H. the Kanwar Sahib took his seat on her right and the Political Agent on her left.

The President of the Council of Regency, Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh, welcomed Miss Smith in a short speech in which he thanked her for coming to lay the foundation-stone of the new Training School for dhais and nurses. Major James, the Medical Adviser to the State, then read an account of how the training of dhais had been started in the State, and laid special stress on the importance of getting intelligent and good class women for this work. He paid a tribute to the good work done by Miss Balfour, Lady Superintendent of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, and Miss Ghose, House Surgeon, for the work they had already done in the training of dhais.

After placing a bottle containing current coins and newspapers Miss Smith laid on the mortar with a silver trowel. The foundation-stone, which consisted of a block of marble suitably inscribed, was then let down in its place by the aid of pulleys and the ceremony was duly completed.

The gathering then broke up to assemble again at the Victoria Memorial Poor House near the Moti Bagh half an hour later.

Here another tastefully decorated shamiana had been erected just outside and to the left of the gateway of the new building. On the right, in three rows, stood the inmates of the old Poor House in spotless white clothes and yellow "puggris." There were 75 of them; some were lame others blind most of the boys and girls were orphans. All were destitute, but on this occasion they looked happy and well cared for.

The Political Agent, Major Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., accompanied by Miss Smith, and Mr. J. Coldstream arrived at 5 o'clock and was conducted to the dais by H H Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., and the members of the Patiala Council of Regency.

H. H. Sir Ranbir Singh then thanked the Political Agent for so kindly consenting to open the new Poor House. Lala Bhagwan Das Sahib, Secretary to the Victoria Memorial Committee then read address to the Political Agent describing how the Victoria Memorial Committee decided to expend the money in their hands on the provision of a Poor House. The building, which has cost Rs. 80,000, provides accommodation for about 400 persons, with a dispensary and workshop. At present it has about 70 inmates, and it is intended for the support of poor orphans and very destitute persons incapable of earning their own livelihood. Arrangements will be made to give training in handicrafts to such of the inmates as may profit by it.

The Political Agent, in reply, said:—"I wish first to thank you heartily for the honour you have done me in asking me to assist at this interesting ceremony. Your Committee has worthily upheld the loyal traditions of Patiala, as owing to your exertions the capital now possesses two memorials of her late Majesty, the statue in the Baradari grounds and this building. It has been erected for the relief of the needy and the orphan and I need hardly say that you could not have devised a project better fitted to perpetuate the memory of a Sovereign universally known and revered as 'Maur Maharani," mother of her people. Although the opening ceremony is only now being performed this building has already been of the greatest service as a shelter for the people of the most severely stricken mohallas of the city during the worst of the plague. In this way its beneficent influence has made itself felt almost from the very beginning. I was glad to gather from Lala Bhagwan Das' interesting of address that there is no intention of pauperising the people who will be relieved in this place, and that all the inmates who are able to work will be expected to do something to earn their own livelihood. It will be no small gratification to our late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Mackworth Young, that the building of which he laid the foundation is now completed, and that there is every prospect that the hopes which were formed four years ago will, by the blessing of God, be fulfilled. I must again thank you for allowing me to be associated with such a good cause on this the last occasion for some months that I shall have an opportunity of taking part in a public function at Patiala. I do not deserve the more than generous terms in which you have alluded to my approaching departure. I can only say in reply that it is with no light heart that I take leave, even for a time, of the many friends it has been my privilege to make during the last few years in these States."

The Political Agent then proceeded to the main gate of the building and unlocked it with a silver key, at the same time declaring it duly open. He then went all over the building and inspected the quarters, the dispensary and the Superintendent's rooms over the gateway. In the meanwhile the poor had been marched to a quadrangle in front of the cook-house where sweetmeats and food were distributed to them.

The guests were entertained at tea by the Memorial Committee in a shamiana also erected in the poor house. The Council of Regency, Patiala, has decided to call the new training school for dhais and nurses after Lady Curzon's name in commemoration of her recovery and safe return to India, and her Excellency has graciously accepted the compliment.

MURDER OF A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against a woman named Paru Kom Naru Thadsteri, who was convicted by Mr. F.X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, in January last, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused, a widow about thirty years of age, lost her husband about four years ago. In the course of last year she was found to be with child, and her brother, with whom she had been living, turned her out of his house. For a time she found shelter in the house of her lover, but he got tired of her, and she went to live in a hut in the land of one Gopala, a ramosee of the village. There she was delivered of a male child on the 11th November last, and the charge against her was that she voluntarily caused the death of this child on the next day by strangling it. The medical evidence was, according to the Sessions Judge, conclusive that the child was a full-grown and healthy child, and that death was due to suffocation caused by throttling. There were two abrasions on the throat, evidently caused by pressure with finger and nails; a mark of ecchymosis due to constant and forcible pressure with the finger; and the ribs were flattened out as the result of compression on the chest. Blood was oozing from the nostrils; there were marks of blood on the lips; the lungs and brain were congested with blood: These "post mortem" symptoms in the opinion of the hospital assistant, proved that death was due to strangulation, and negatived the theory that it might have been caused by the mother accidentally overlaying the child. Gopala, a ramosee of the village, told off by the village officers to keep a look-out on the accused, lest she should do away with the child, said he heard the child crying; and peering through an opening in the door of the accused's hut, he saw the accused pressing its throat with her nails and fingers; that the child began to foam at the mouth, and in a moment ceased to move. Information was conveyed to the police at once. Apart from the direct evidence of Gopala, the Sessions Judge said there was abundant circumstantial evidence which brought home to the accused the guilt of the murder of her child beyond a reasonable doubt. The accused had not been able to give a satisfactory explanation as to the injuries on the body of the child. Her allegations, on the face of them, were inconsistent and self-contradictory, and the medical evidence rendered any of them untenable. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. But as hers was a very sad case, he said he proposed in the event of her not preferring an appeal against this sentence, or of the sentence being confirmed on appeal, to submit the record and proceedings to Government for the exercise, if they thought fit of their prerogative of mercy in this case.

Their lordships, on considering the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal, at the same time directing that the papers be submitted to Government for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in any way that may be deemed fit.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

MR. PLOWDEN'S ESCAPE.

If Trollope were alive to give effect to his amiable plan of exterminating all who have attained their threescore years, Marylebone Police Court would immediately want a new stipendiary. Mr. Plowden would now be in retreat awaiting entry into the lethal chamber. For he is sixty-one seven months hence and there is no one to whom the novelist would more readily have applied his dose. Mr. Plowden has no patience with the man who does not like German bands and street organs, even though they serenade him at ten o'clock at night. Well Trollope was one of these. He fought bands and organs with as much fury as he fought Rowland Hill at the Post office. But they beat him. There came before his door a band with whose leader he had already crossed swords. The novelist went forth, maddened by the noise, and expounded characteristically the law according to Trollope. The band played on, and Trollope, his temper still boiling, went that night to dinner with his brother-in-law, and there was seized with paralysis from which he died the next month. Two years later Mr. Plowden was safely installed at Marylebone.

THE REJECTED THEATRE.

His troops having shot down those who went personally to present their appeals, and his minions having imprisoned the leaders of those who sought less forcible means of expressing national aspirations, the Tsar has now invited his people to send in their petitions to him. The idea seems about as valuable as a project which John Galt, the Scotch novelist, once attempted to carry through. He made up his mind that the theatre managers knew nothing about the drama, and that the best plays were rejected. So he started a publication whose sole purpose was the introduction of pays which were admissible only on the ground that they had been refused by the managers or at any rate had not been acted. The more impossible it had proved to get the drama accepted by legitimate means, the more certain was it to meet with a ready welcome from the Rejected Theatre, as this extraordinary publication was called.

HOAXING HIS WORSHIP.

The hoax practised at the expense of the Mayor of Cambridge seems to have been pretty daring, but not more so than others of recent date—that, for example, at Ayr, where Mr. Carnegie's name was taken in vain to hoodwink the local corporation. The most dastardly thing of the sort carried out, however, relates to the time of the Napoleonic wars. A messenger galloped up to the Mansion House and handed to the Lord Mayor a note purporting to be written by Lord Hawkesbury, and announcing that "the negociations between this country and the French Republic have been amicably adjusted. His worship had a copy posted before the Mansion House, sent a second to Lloyd's, and took a third to the Stock Exchange. Consols bounded from 69 into the seventies before a man with the seeing eye declared the letter a forgery. A great quantity of business had been transacted, but the committee of the Exchange did a daring and prudent thing. Consols dropped in an hour to 63. The committee declared all transactions of that morning, whether for money or time, null and void. A reward of £500 failed to bring to light the perpetrators of the shameful hoax.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

Either Mukden residents are adopting these lives to the inevitable, or one of their old faith has been wholly shaken. For it is stated that the fighting around Mukden created neither alarm nor excitement among the natives. Now their olden pagoda is supposed to be planted on the tail of their sacred dragon, whose head reposes beneath a mountain, several hundred miles away. This dragon specially hates steam engines, war and gunpowder. The holy men who lie in the royal tombs here, are also supposed to be animated by similar dislikes. So much is this the case that the railway had to be diverted from its proper course; otherwise it would have run between the two principal graves, though these lie far apart. In the same way, when the Boxers got to work at Peking, they smashed the unimportant little electric railway which used to run outside the Tun-tog-men. This, they explained, having neither beasts nor men to draw it, was plainly an invention of the devil and had been destructive of the peace of their dead.

THE IRON DUKE'S OFFICERS.

In his present struggle General Kuropatkin what with his Grand Dukes, his Gripenberg, his Alexeieff, and a thousand and one other troubles with his officers has a heavy handicap which the Japanese leaders are happy enough to escape. Wellington had trouble with his officers but not in the way in which Kuropatkin is afflicted. They come to me, he wrote, to ask for leave of absence under pretence of business which they say it is important for them to transact and indeed I go so far as to make them declare that it is paramount to every other consideration in life. Nevertheless he knew that the so-called business was often enough merely an excuse and he informed Lord Liverpool that it gave him great satisfaction to find them roughly handled by the newspapers on their arrival in England. I have been obliged to be General of Cavalry and of the advanced guard and the leaders of two or three columns sometimes on the same day he complained. Finally he would not allow men to go out unless they pledged themselves to remain with the army so long as it was in the Peninsula.

THE RECORD CONVERSION.

If Lord Cawdor takes with him to the Admiralty the spirit in which the Great Western Railway has upon occasion shown itself able to work, then the Admiralty will get things done. The G.W.R. still holds the record for the greatest conversion ever effected, not as the outcome of a revival, but a revolution. It was the overthrow of Isambard Brunel and the broad gauge. There came a day—it is less than thirteen years ago, when the line had to be converted, from London to Penzance, from the broad to the narrow way. There was a crowd to say good-bye to the last broad-gauge train which left Paddington; then the work commenced. Five thousand navvies attacked the task of reducing the width from seven feet to 4ft. 8 1-2in. They practically completed the narrowing of the gauge on the first day. On the second they packed the ballast and made good the points and what not. Massive engines were run over the track in the afternoon to make rails sit tight. On Monday, the third day, the line was open for traffic. One notable feature about this unparalleled achievement was that the men worked without alcohol. Oatmeal and water, with a little sugar added, was their drink and well they did themselves on it. Engine-drivers still swear by the same beverage as their staple.

AN INTERESTING EVOLUTION.

The post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, which Mr. Wyndham has now laid down, has developed in a manner which its former holders never expected. The Viceroy used to be everybody in Ireland; he presided at Parliaments, Star Chambers, and the Law Courts, and was lord high everybody. The Chief Secretary was a harmless individual, generally private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and had his return secured by the latter in order to look after his lord's affairs in the House of Commons. Gradually, however, the office grew. The Chief Secretary became less a cipher, and his office came to be regarded as a path even to the Viceroyalty itself. Lords St. Germans, Camden, and Morpeth passed from the secretariat to the Lord Lieutenancy. Nowadays it is the latter position which is the decorative; that of the Chief Secretary which is all-important.

PRIDE AND PERIL.

Ireland is proud of her Constabulary. They are of the Sir Robert Peel's creating. He might have needed their surveillance himself once upon a time, had not the London police arrested O'Connell when he was on his way to fight a duel on the continent with Peel. The post of Chief Secretary is a thankless one. Forster's life was perpetually in danger there; Mr. Balfour had armed men in attendance upon him when he went to play golf. The work nearly drove Sir Michael Hicks-Beach blind; and it must have almost broken to heart of Sir George Trevelyan. His predecessor would have been the Duke of Devonshire had Gladstone had his way, but the Duke did not care to go. Instead his younger brother, poor Lord Frederick Cavendish went—to a cruel death. Forster would have gone again had Gladstone desired, but it was not to be. Sir Charles Dilke refused to go; Sir George Trevelyan went. The first thing he did on entering his apartments in the Lodge was to throw back the curtains of the window. There behind them lay the bloodstained coat of his murdered predecessor!

AT a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Committee of London, held on March 3, at the Westminster Palace Hotel for the purpose of raising funds in readiness for a general election, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who presided, said he had never thought that the present Government would last long. The Irish Party was stronger to-day than it had ever been, and it was going to keep up that strength. In the past it was Home Rule. Then came a time when there was no Home Rule in the air at all. Now it was 'Devolution, MacDonnell, and Home Rule." As a proof of the strength of the Irish Question—although there had been no mention of it in the King's Speech—Ireland had occupied the attention of the House since the opening of Parliament.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drug and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

AT THE . . . . .

"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A.M. TO 7 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)..... Rs. 3-8

BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... „ 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING—

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking ~~CATERING~~ for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 may be secured, from the date of the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHEWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000: Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000: Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1,000: Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	32 6	26 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	26 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	49 10	40 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 9	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 9	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 2	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 9	55 12	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 10	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 12	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 9	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 9	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 12	5 2	45 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 7	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may insure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being three less of Premiums before age 50, this premium being altogether within the reach of most Officers engaged during the prime years of life.

OR, if apprehending to require provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure that same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Where income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is known that Rontgen rays produce atrophy in certain glands, and they have been applied to the cure of cancer, but with uncertain results. There appears, however, to be some hope for the remedy, as Dr. Foreau de Courmelles has found a special mode of application which produces a rapid regression of cancer in the breast. The Method was recently brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. d'Arsonval, the well-known electrician, and it was stated that the rapidity of regression depends on the age of the patient, as well as the number, duration, and intensity of the applications.

Another interesting and seemingly important communication to the above Academy by M. Phisalix is to the effect that cobra and viper venom lose their poisonous qualities after exposure to radium for 50 to 60 hours. The venom of the salamander and the frog remained toxic after 72 hours' exposure. These results were got by the radiations of radium, but the emanation proved more effective. In six hours it destroyed the toxicity of the viper and cobra venom, but failed to modify the venom of salamander and frog. The emanation, after seven days, kept its power of destroying the toxicity of viper poison.

The ordinary mechanical type-writer is fatiguing to work for a long time, and M. Blickensderfer has therefore brought out one which actuates the mechanism by a small electric motor, supplied with current from the housewiring, or otherwise. All the operator has to do is to manipulate the keys with a very light touch, and the electricity does the typing. The apparatus was fully described to the Society of Civil Engineers of France by M. Rochefort.

According to a paper to the Chemical Society, carbonate of sodium or ammonium, borax, bichromate or ferrocyanide of potassium, nitrate of sodium, carbonate of potassium, and hydroxide of calcium prevent rusting of sheet iron more of less effectively. In general the re-agents preventing rust are those in presence of which peroxide of hydrogen decomposes.

In cases of deafness, it is difficult to tell how much of the defect is owing to something wrong with the auditory nerve or with the chain of bonelets. Specialists and patients will be interested to hear that Dr. Marage, with his vowel siren, has obtained results from many patients which enables him to ascertain whether the nerve or bonelets are defective. The siren utters vowel sounds at different air pressures and curves are drawn of the pressures at which the sounds can just be heard by the patients. It appears from his results, communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, that the curves are characteristic of the deafness.

A new uncapsizable lifeboat has been invented by M. Henry, built by M. Decont-Lacour, of Rochelle, and adopted by the Society of the Hospitaliers Sauveteurs Bretons at the station of Brest Porteall. It is a motor-boat, but is also provided with sails.

It is stated by an American journal that holophane globes for electric lamps cause a loss of 14 per cent. of the light, while prismatic globes lose 19 per cent, white opal 55, yellow opal 60, and green opal as much as 18 per cent. of the light.

A new sugar plant has according to a German technical journal, been found in South America. It contains a large proportion of intensely sweet matter not fermentable and is believed to belong to the species Equatorium cannabium.

New coffee plants, the C. Sylvatica, C. Congensis, and C. Excelsa have been found at Charl, Equatorial Africa. The C. Excelsa at least promises to furnish a new coffee to the table. It is cultivated by the Sultan Snoussi, and contains nearly 2 per cent. of caffeine. It is said to be one of the best coffees.

M. De Wildeman reports new African lianas bearing rubber, namely the Baissea gracilliima of Karl Schumann and M. Hua in the Cameroons and French Congo, and the Periploca nigrescens of the Central Congo and Kasai.

A prehistoric cave dwelling has been discovered near Winznau, near Lake Lucerne. Along with bones of extinct animals it contains implements of stone and ornamental shells. It seems to have been the home of stone cutters, for there are many stones partly shaped into tools.

An incidental proof that Blondlot's N'rays exist, in spite of all negative criticism, is furnished by M. Guiton in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris. In measuring the intensity of light by photographic deposits, he found that little variations of thickness in the deposits were due to N rays.

Thirty years ago the Japanese came west to learn our ways, but now the Westerns are going east to study Japanese ways, for it appears that we have something to learn from them. Professor Bashford, Dean of Columbia University, U. S., has been investigating their methods of oyster culture, and describes three sorts of oyster consumed in the country, namely, a small and a larger Ostrea cuculiata, and an Ostrea gigas, very large, but not of much account. The oysters are cultivated in the Inland Sea, especially among the islands, where the sands are planted with stakes of bamboo on which the oysters cluster, as they do on mangrove roots in the tropics. The branches of the bamboos are left on, and they are grouped in rows of stacks from the shore seaward. At the end of the second year the stakes are lifted, the oysters gathered, washed at the mouth of a river, and sold.

[?M.?] Lucien Rudaud draws attention to the importance of trees bent out of their normal way of growth by exposure to prevailing winds on coasts as an indication of local meteorology.

Motoring on the coral or shelly beaches of Florida, after wetting by the tide, has become fashionable. Salt Lake City is also contemplating automobile street sweeping.

It will doubtless come as a surprise to many, says the "Hospital" that during the mont of January, in t he present year, the accidents officially reported involved no lees than 412 deaths, Of these, 37 occured in connection with railways 103 in mines and quarries 73 in workshops and factories, 26 in docks, wharves, &c., whilst 163 deaths were those of seamen. That these are not figures far in excess of the usual level is evident from the fact that the deaths chronicled under the same headings in January, 1904, were 366, and in December of the same year 352—that is, in round numbers, a fatal list of something between 350 and 400 per month. Further, it must be remembered that these figures take no note of non-fatal injuries which in many cases involve most serious consequences both to the worker and to those dependent on him. Another contribution to the same chapter is made by the cases of poisoning occurring in various industries. Among these in January, 1905, were 49 instances of lead-poisoning, two of them attended with fatal results; in the corresponding month of the previous year the cases of lead-poisoning number 43, and there were also two cases of arsenical poisoning. These figures may well prompt reflection in many directions, and more particularly in regard to the question whether some proportion of these fatalities could not have been prevented. It is the custom to boast of the victories of peace, but, as is the case with the triumphs of war, there is need also to take note of the list of casualties."

Some justifiable anxiety is being felt at the present moment in many parts of the country as to the water prospects of the year, says the "Medical Press". Last year was a dry one in England only 20 inches as opposed to 24 inches of rain on the Continent having fallen, and much of this was evaporated quickly by the heat of the sun. So far this year, things have been quite as bad, the rainfall in London being only about half the normal. If this state of things continues a serious situation may be created, for if there be not plenty of rain before the end of March, we shall have to wait some five or six months before any considerable quantity can soak into the ground to supply wells and streams. Many local authorities in the North and in the Midlands are feeling disturbed at the prospect before them, and in Bath already the question of limiting the water-supply is under discussion. London, Manchester, and the big towns which have practically unlimited resources to draw upon, will probably not be affected perceptibly, but places that depend on spring and well water will be placed in an invidious position. It is hardly necessary to point out the grave menace to health that any curtailment of the water supply over large areas of the country is likely to entail, for water is intimately related to every aspect of personal and public hygiene. Moreover, dry years are invariably unhealthy years, in which diarrhœa and typhoid are rife and apt to exact a high complement of victims.

In forwarding a contribution to the Edwin Arnold memorial fund from Government House, Calcutta, Lord Curzon writes that he is very glad to have an opportunity to join in the movement. "Sir Edwin," he says, "was one of those whose work draws closer together the east and west, or, at any rate, those portions of the east and west whose destinies are inseparably united, and in all that he said or wrote about India he always seemed to me to combine great sympathy with imagination. It has given me pleasure to see that the proposed memorial is already being well taken up in India."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The R I M Laureh Mozbee, 93 tons, Lieut-Commander Bowder, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Karachi.

The steamer Spithead, 29.3 tons, Captain John Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 23rd March, in ballast.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1337 tons, cleared on Saturday for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 13th March, with 534 pilgrims.

The steamer Clan Campbell, 1651 tons, Captain A W Simpson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 14th February via Liverpool with a general cargo and 3 horses

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2341 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one cabin and one deck passengers

The steamer Luristan, 2173 tons, Captain D J Simpson, arrived in harbour on Friday from London 18th February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Bailtey, Miss McPherson, nurse Agnes Burns, Baby Burns, Miss S Wilder, Miss Annie Kennedy, and nurse Cowan.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushreh 15th March via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Doughty Wylie, Sir Frederick Croft, Mr Cameron, Mr Thornton, Capt Chapman, Major and Mr Ramsay, Mr and Mrs Edwards, Lieut Taylor, Mr Scott, Mr Kennedy, Mr Robertson, Mrs Rust and infant, Mr Shamaah and friend, Mr Khan and 100 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Bengal 2571 tons, Captain G Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 7th March, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Magimi, Mrs Cooper, Mr Wenyon, Mr Ranjee, Mr and Mrs Tate, Miss Harter, Mr I M Shields, Mr Carter and infant, Miss S North, Lieut G G Everett, Miss K MacLeod, Mrs I M Shields.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Flagship Hyacinth ..Capt the Hon Hood.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Commander Halbert ..R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
Sicilia.....Capt Weston....Spton .....20-3 .....Transpor
R I M S Canning.....Comdr Huddleston .....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Capt Eustace .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Cossack...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Co mdr....Peacuham ..p.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Elen (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	3130	Crsokol	W & A Graham & Co		
E R O'Brien (ship)	1037	Pratt			The Captain
Chusan	2852	Henrick	China		P & O Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M Co
Naseri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Zillah	2419	Rees	W & A Graham & Co		
Nadir	2944	Collier			T M & Co
Obra	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Saga	699	Moe			F Campbell and Co
Lahna	940	Wadge			M M & Co
Ibis	3401	Hartley			M M & Co
Clan Campbell	1652	Simpson			F M & Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co
Luristan	2173	Simpson			
Spithead	2993	Stewart			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Seawards	3270	Archdeacon	Rangoon	28-3	M M & Co
B	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Hull	1-4	M M & Co
C&R	Clan Macalister	3561	Sommerleit	Liverpool	27-3	F M & Co
&C	Merton Hall	2738	Browse	K'chi	25-3	K Nixon & Co
F	Monsoori	1735	Hannah	R Spar	28-3	B & P S N Co
H	Muzaffari	1350	Mylchrist	R S Ports	3-3	B & P S N Co
K	Clan Forbes	2596	Rid nway	London	31-3	F M Co
M	Ravendale	1522	Hay	re ading	T	Morrison & Co
N	Spilan		2327	Young	Hull	4-4	J Mackintosh
O	Patiala	1529	Scott		Zanzibar	4-4	M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL

Ponani	552	Mohamed	B'negar	25-3	Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D. D.

Bahadari	829	Golamkhan	K'chi	23-3	B S N Co
Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	Aden	3-4	B O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	T R Thompson	2261	Gordick	Dunkirk	3-4	K N & Co
2	Ugina	3426	Hony wood	Kobe	31-3	M M & Co
3	Duke of Norfolk	2438	Anderson	Antwp	31-3	M M & Co
4	Alavia	2 94	Peel	adda	27-3	E Tajbhoy
5	Clan Mcarthur	2566	Pigot	Kobe	1-4	E Tajbhoy
7	Managun	3279	Hall	Kobe	25-3	P & O Co
8	Imperator			Muscat Trieste	1-4	05 A L & N Co
9	Banca	3793	Ferguson	Kobe	5-4	P & O Co
10&11	Weisenfels	2532	Engelsgro	K'chi	3-3	Glade & Co
12	Peninsular	3337	Palmer	Aden		P & O Co
13	Persia	4198	Haughton	Aden	1-4	P & O Co
15	Djiboute	2720	James	Havre	31-3	K N & Co
16	Sanna	3390	Christensen	Antwerp	4-4	J M & Co

H. WALL V. DOCK

Maria Valerie	2543	Berberovich	Kobe	31-3	A L & N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Muzbee s	Bowder	Karachi Mar 21
	Luristan s	Simpson	London Feb 18
25	Clan Campbell s	Simpson	Glasgow Feb 14
	Dumra s	Illiams	Bushreh Mar 18
	S. ithead s	Stewart	Karachi Mar 23
26	Naderi s	Coates	Jeddah March 18
	Bengal s	Phillips	Shanghai March 7

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Merton Hall s	Prouse	Karachi
	Managon s	Hall	Kobe
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Nisam s	Morgan	Calcutta &c
	Muzaffari s	Mylerist	Jeddah

The steamer Nevasa, Captain Hirst, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The Barque R A O'Brien, entered for loading on Saturday for Durban, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
18	Clan Macnab	Liverpool
20	Orwell	London
21	Pentakota	Negapatam
23	Lindula	Calcutta
23	Gwalior	Rangoon
23	Umkuzi	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.]

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left Aden on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Mutira, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macmillan left Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino from Genoa to Bombay, left Suez on the 25th instant.

The same Co's steamer Isobia from Hongkong, left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macalister s—41 bales wool N Gouldas; 502 cwts myrabollams D Sanjana and Co

FOR HULL.

Camberwell s—1000 cwts myrabollams W Becher

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—26 cwts black pepper P Jethabhoy; 51 cwts mother-of-pearl shells S Bhanjee 1 bundle carpets M Breslaur and Co; 45 cwts fishmaws 902 cwts oilbanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 75 cwt fishmaws E Dhunjee and Co; 62 cwts corriandersced K B Sajan

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of Norfolk s—163 bales cotton Glade and Co; 57 bales aloe fibre J Cooverjee; 112 cwts gum K Brothers

Sanna s—803 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 363 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co 3600 cwts repressed Meest Lam and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros: 1500 cwts myrabollams Hanandrao and Co; 660 bales cotton The Bombay Co; bales hemp P Shimjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Weisenfels s—44 cwts myrabollams S Uttumchand and Co; 1 pot rosa oil Eugene Meiffre; 39 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 16 bales cottonfly J O Tadiwalla

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—600 cwts horns J M Rahimtoolla

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—330 bales cotton J R Begbie and Co, 10900 cwt-cottonseed 7000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 70 cwts oilbanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macalister s—200 bales cotton 2000 cwts castorseed and 203 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 375 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—78 cwts oilbanum K N Miani; 33 chests opium P and O S N Co

Banca s—2750 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist Tejsi and Co; 7 cwts shark fins H A Mahomed; 40 cwts shark fins E Moledina and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banka s—55 bales twist Tata and Co; 1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

FOR KOBE.

Clan MacArthur s—500 bales cotton J B Petit Co; 600 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton F F Campbell Co; 2700 bales cotton Gadiam and Co

Spithead s—2960 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co

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Itching, Scaly and Crusted With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale.

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A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidyat Examinations.

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HARRY G. BURTON, Inspector Mar-Customs.

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MAXIMUM of simplicity and effect.

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Sole Agents in India, MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A BENGAL BANK APPEAL.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council March 4. (Present—Lord Davey, Lord Robertson, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir John Winfield Bonser.) Ezra v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, the Bank of Bengal, and another.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal of Aug. 22, 1902, Sir Robert Reid, K. C., and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Arthur Cohen K. C., Mr. Asquith, K. C., Mr. Haldane, K. C., and Mr. A. Phillips for the Bank of Bengal. The arguments were recently heard before a Board composed of Lord Davey, Lord Robertson, and Sir Arthur Wilson, when judgment was reserved. Lord Robertson in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said the appeal was against the dismissal by the High Court of a suit by the appellant, in which he prayed that a declaration by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and all proceedings thereunder should be declared void. The questions raised were as to the nature of the procedure prescribed for the compulsory taking of land under the Land Acquisition Act 1894, which extended to the whole of British India. The appellant is the owner of certain houses and premises adjacent to the office of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta. The bank desiring to extend its office, negotiated with the appellant for the acquisition of his property but failing to come to terms, it set in motion the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The bank obtained the declaration that the appellant's land was "needed" in the sense of the Act. The first of the two questions in controversy was whether, before that declaration was issued, an inquiry had been duly held in accordance with the 40th section of the Act. The general Scheme of the Act was this. There was, first to be an inquiry by a Government officer into the questions—(1) whether the proposed acquisition was needed for the construction of some work, and (2) whether such work was likely to prove useful to the public. If the Government officer reported affirmatively on both points, then (in that case) the Lieutenant-Governor might issue a declaration that the land was required for the purpose stated; and, that being done, the sequel was the ascertainment of value in a second inquiry by the collector. The decision of the latter official was conclusive of value as against the Government (and, in this case, the bank); but the owner of land might, if dissatisfied, appeal to the High Court for its determination of the value. The first of the appellant's objections was to the procedure under the first inquiry and his contention was that he ought to have received, and did not receive, notice of that inquiry, and that it was conducted behind his back. The section prescribing the inquiry was as follows:—"40. (1) Such consent shall not be given unless the Local Government be satisfied by an inquiry held as here in after provided—(a) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some work, and (b) that such work is likely to prove useful to the public. (2) Such inquiry shall be held by such officer and at such time and place as the Local Government shall appoint. (3) Such officer may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means and as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided by the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of a Civil Court. Now, upon the face of that enactment, there was no provision requiring or implying the presence or the knowledge of the owner of the land. The theory of the section would seem to be that the Government, through its officer, was to direct its attention to public interests, and it was significant that neither promoter, on the one hand, nor possible objector, on the other, was mentioned in the section. That did not imply that the officer was to disregard the existence of adverse rights. The word 'needed' implied that. But the standpoint was that of public interest, and the Government was given control of the inquiry, for that was all that was meant by its being empowered to appoint time and place, and all that derived the more significance from the fact that the Act, both in the stage and in the subsequent inquiry as to value, took the initiative out of hands of the Government. That the nature of the first inquiry was in no sense litigious, and that the owners of the land were purposely ignored as parties, was strongly shown by the anxious provisions made as regarded the second inquiry for which (section 9) public notice was to be given calling for claims for compensation and requiring all persons interested in the land to appear at a time and place specified. The conclusion to which their lordships had come was that the appellant's objections to the first inquiry were ill-founded. What was in fact done was simply that, the bank having applied for the acquisition of the land, the Government of Bengal requested the Board of Revenue to depute their secretary to make the necessary inquiry, that the secretary went to the spot, examined into the facts and sent in (as the result) the very sufficient report which was set out in the record. In the view of the true nature of the statutory enactment which their lordships adopted no exception could be taken to the adequacy of the proceedings at the first inquiry. The remaining question related to the second inquiry, which was as to the value of the land now assumed to be needed. Shortly stated the appellant's objection was that the collector who conducted the inquiry and made the award availed himself of information supplied to him without the knowledge of the appellant and not disclosed at the inquiry. It was not suggested that there was in the proceedings anything corrupt or fraudulent and the objection was based and depended upon the theory that the inquiry by the collector was a judicial proceeding, and that the rules of judicial proceedings applied. The argument of the appellant started from the word award (which was used to describe the conclusion of the collector), and had nothing else to support it. When the sections were read together it would be found that the proceedings result in that award were administrative and not judicial; that the award was merely a decision (binding only on the collector) as to what sum should be tendered to the owner of the land; and that if a judicial ascertainment of value was desired by the owner he could obtain it by requiring the matter to be referred by the collector to the court. It was, to say the least, perfectly intelligible that the expert official charged with the duty of fixing value should be possessed of all the information in the hands of the department, and should, at the same time, avail himself of all that was offered at the inquiry, his ultimate duty being not to conclude the owner by his so-called award, but to fix the sum which, in his best judgment, was the value and should be offered. It was not implied by that observation that the collector would be precluded by any thing in the statute from inviting at the inquiry the criticism of the owner on any information he had in his hands if he thought that, in the circumstances that would advance knowledge, but that was for his discretion. Their Lordships would humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed. The appellant would pay the costs of the Bank of Bengal, who alone appeared in the appeal.

"M. A. N."

SOME THOUGHTS BY MAXIM GORKY.

The "Monthly Review" for March opens with an article by Maxim Gorky on "Man," which recalls with differences, a famous chapter in "Sartor Resartus." "Lost in the deserts of the universe," the Russian novelist writes, "alone on a stray, tiny bit of earth, that whirls with monstrous speed into the depths of fathomless space, tormented by the poignant question: What does he live for? Man valiantly advances—forwards! and ever higher! to triumph over all the mysteries of earth and sky. While around him hovers—Man's eternal follower—dumb, mysterious Death, as all times ready to paralyse his growing heart that is thirsting for life.

"He knows them all, these attendants in his immortal train, and one more thing he knows—Insanity. . . . Swift and, strong as a whirlwind, it follows him with hostile eyes and conscious of its might, lends wings to Thought, striving to involve it in its savage dance. . . .

"And only Thought—Man's friend, with whom he never parts—the flame of thought alone lights all upon his way: the puzzle of life, the sombre mysteries of nature and the dark chaos that fills his heart.

Man faces the doubts that assail him. "I calmly recognise that all prejudices are fragments of old truths; the host of errors that hover over life are merely ashes of old truths, burnt by the flame of that same Thought, which formerly produced them.

I recognise that those that lie upon the field of battle are the conquerors, not those that seize the palm of victory. . . .

" . . . Death is my sole reward. But I desire no other gift; I plainly see power is a disgrace and a weariness, riches a senseless burden, while glory is a phantasm, that arose through men not knowing their own value and ever servilely degrading their own selves."

"So marches on rebellious Man—forwards! and higher! ever forwards! and ever higher!"

A Paris telegram of March 5 says:—"At 1 p. m this morning the Matin received a telegram from M Jean Charcot, the explorer in command of the French Antarctic expedition, dated Puerto Madryn March 4. All the members of the expedition are in good health. They were able to carry out their scientific labours under good conditions while wintering on Wandel Island. They cleared up the question of Bismark Strait and recognised Alexander I. Land, where it was however, impossible for them to touch owing to the ice. They explored several parts of Graham Land hitherto unknown, and, following the coast continuously, were able to fix its outline. They afterwards recognised the Palmer Archipelago."

OSCAR WILDE'S LAST YEARS IN PARIS.

The French possess the faculty, very rare in England, of differentiating between a man and his work. They are utterly incapable of judging literary work by the moral character of its author. I have never yet met a Frenchman who was able to comprehend the attitude of the English public towards Oscar Wilde after his release from prison. They were completely mystified by it. An eminent French man of letters said to me one day "You have a man of genius, he commits crimes, you put him in prison, you destroy his whole life, you take away his fortune, you ruin his health you kill his mother, his wife, and his brother (s.c), you refuse to speak to him, you exile him from your country. That is very severe. In France we should never so treat a man of genius, car "enfin celapeut se comprendre." But not content with that you taboo his books and his plays, which before you enjoyed and admired, and "pour comble de tout" you are very angry if he goes into a restaurant and orders himself some dinner. "Il faut pourtant qu'il mange ce pauvre homme!" If I had been representing the British public in an official capacity I should have probably given expression to its views and furnished a sufficient reparsee to my voluble French friend by replying: "Je n'en vois pas la necessite."

Fortunately for Oscar Wilde, the French took another view of the attitude to adopt towards a man who has offended against society, and who has been punished for it. Never by a word or a hint did they show that they remembered that offence, which, in their view, had been atoned for and wiped out. Oscar Wilde remained for them always "un grand homme, un maitre," a distinguished man to be treated with deference and respect and, because he had suffered much, with sympathy. It says a great deal for the innate courtesy and chivalry of the French character that a man in Oscar Wilde's position, as well known by sight, as he once remarked to me, as the Eiffel Tower, should have been able to go freely about in theatres, restaurants and cafes without encountering any kind of hostility or even impertinent curiosity.

It was this benevolent attitude of Paris towards him that enabled him to live and, in a fashion, to enjoy life. His audience was sadly reduced and precarious, and except on some few occasions it was of inferior intellectual calibre; but still he had an audience, and an audience to him was everything. Nor was he altogether deprived of the society of men of his own class and value. Many of the most brilliant young writers in France were proud to sit at his feet and enjoy his brilliant conversation, chief among whom I may mention that accomplished critic and essayist, Monsieur Ernest Lajeunesse, who is the author of what is perhaps the best posthumous notice of him that has been published in France in that excellent magazine, the Revue Blanche; among older men who kept up their friendship with him, Octave Mirbeau, Moreas, Paul Fort, Henri Bauer, and Jean Lorrain may be mentioned.

In contrast to this attitude taken up towards him by so many distinguished and eminent men, I cannot refrain from recalling the attitude adopted by the general run of English-speaking residents in Paris. For the credit of my country I am glad to be able to put them down mostly as Americans, or as any rate so Americanised by the constant absorption of American drinks as to be indistinguishable from the genuine article. These gentlemen guessed they didn't want Oscar Wilde to be sitting around in the bars where they were in the habit of shedding the light of their presence, and from one of these establishments Oscar Wilde was requested by the proprietor to withdraw at the instance of one of our American cousins, who is now serving a term of two years' penal servitude for holding up and robbing a bank!

Oscar Wilde, to do him justice, bore this sort of rebuff with astonishing good temper and sweetness. His sense of humour and his invincible self-esteem kept him from brooding over what to another man might have appeared intolerable, and he certainly possessed the philosophical temperament to a greater extent than any other man I have ever come across. Every now and then one or other of the very few faithful English friends left to him would turn up in Paris and take him to dinner at one of the best restaurants, and anyone who met him on one of these occasions would have found it difficult to believe that he had ever passed through such awful experiences. Whether he was expounding some theory, grave or fantastic, embroidering it the while with flashes of impromptu wit or deepening it with extraordinary and intimate learning (for, as Ernest Lajeunesse says, he knew everything), or whether he was keeping the table in a roar with his delightfully whimsical humour, summer-lightning that flashed and hurt no one, he was equally admirable. To have lived in his lifetime and not to have heard him talk is as though one had lived for years at Athens without going to look at the Parthenon.

I wish I could remember one-hundredth part of the good things he said. He was extraordinarily quick in answer and repartee, and anyone who says that his wit was the result of preparation and midnight oil can never have heard him speak. I remember once at dinner, a friend of his who had formerly been in the "Blues," pointing out that in the opening stanza of "The Ballad of Reading Jail," he had made a mistake in speaking of the scarlet coat of the man who was hanged; he was, as the dedication of the poem says, a private in the "Blues," and his coat would therefore naturally not be scarlet. The lines go—

He did not wear his scarlet coat,
For blood and wine are red,

"Well, what could I do," said Oscar Wilde plaintively, "I couldn't very well say

He did not wear his azure coat,
For blood and wine are blue—

could I?"

The last time I saw him was about three months before he died. I took him to dinner at the Grand Cafe. He was then perfectly well and in the highest spirits. All through dinner he kept me delighted and amused. Only afterwards, just before I left him, he became rather depressed. He actually told me that he didn't think he was going to live long; he had a presentiment, he said. I tried to turn it off into a joke, but he was quite serious. Somehow, he said, I don't think I shall live to see the new century. Then a long pause. If another century began, and I was still alive, it would be really more than the English could stand. And so I left him, never to see him alive again.

Just before he died he came to, after a long period of unconsciousness, and said to a faithful friend who sat by his bedside, "I have had a dreadful dream; I dreampt that I dined with the dead." "My dear Oscar," replied his friend, "I am sure you were the life and soul of the party." "Really, you are sometimes very witty," replied Oscar Wilde, and I believe those are his last recorded words. The jest was admirable and in his own genre; it was prompted by ready wit and kindness, and because of it Oscar Wilde went off into his last unconscious phase, which lasted for twelve hours, with a smile on his lips. I cherish a hope that it is also prophetic. Death would have no terrors for me if only I were sure of "dining with the dead."—St. James's Budget."

COMPULSORY GREEK AT CAMBRIDGE

ANOPTIMAL PROPOSAL DEFEATED.

The voting upon the compulsory Greek question at Cambridge excited great interest amongst the undergraduates. Taxis motor-cars and many omnibuses were extensively used to bring up the voters and appeals in Greek were displayed at various colleges.

The Prime Minister voted placet soon after half past two. He was received with great cheering on entering the Senate House and this notwithstanding that the undergraduates had previously been hissing all placets.

After the voting was finished a call was made for a speech which the Prime Minister acknowledged by smilingly bowing to the undergraduates' gallery. He afterwards went to Trinity College, a cheering crowd accompanying him. There was an enormous attendance at the Senate House in the afternoon, when the polling closed. The votes had practically been exhausted half-an-hour before the voting ceased, and for the last hour every voter had to run the gauntlet of the fire of more or less personal remarks from the gallery. The result was declared by the Senior Proctor about five minutes past seven. The voting was as follows:—

Grace I.—Non-placet, 1,527; Placet, 1,033.
Grace II.—Non-placet, 1,559; Placet, 1,052.
Grace III.—Non-placet, 1,515; Placet, 1,075.
Grace IV.—Non-placet.—1,546; Placet, 1,054.
Grace V. (which was not controversial but merely affected procedure),—Placet, 1,153; Non-placet, 883.

The Graces were summarised thus:—
1. Is the "Previous" to be tripartite?
2. Is one ancient language to suffice?
3. Is Paley to go?
4. Is Scripture to be henceforth merely nominal?
5. Are the present regulations to be repealed?

The result was received with tremendous cheering, followed by a rush to the telegraph office, where an enormous number of messages were transmitted.

Among the voters were two old gentlemen, who graduated in the thirties of last century. One of them had to be wheeled to the Senate House in a bath-chair. After the poll, the undergraduates lit bon-fires in the town, and pulled down several fences to provide fuel.

HIGH COURT.—March 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabji.

Commercial Cause.

759/01—Captain and V—Chumpsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Mathowji E K—Part heard

Reference.

E F Nicholson for Govt—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I. of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji—Sorabjee and J

Testamentary Suits.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Mamabai widow vs Canji Walji Madhowji and K.
19-01—Malvi H. and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandas vs Ooderam—Balkissen K J Bhimoria.
20-01—Tyabji D and Co.—Ghashidas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a minor by her guardian Gordhan Govind B M and Romer.
22-04—Bicknell M and R—Yenubai widow vs Viswanath Pandoorang Bhalkar minor by his guardian Pandoorung H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.
23-04—Sorabji and J—Madhusudhun Raghoba and others vs Mathuradas widow—In person
24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopikabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement
25-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Ghellabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Maloo Matubhai—J and M
30-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pal and others—Chitnis M and N
2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavahad widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar
For a final Consent Decree.

677-99-272-02—Edgelow and W—Mahomed Ibrahim Haindaday and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jiteker and others—Crawford B and C—Mulla and M—Captain and V Muljee and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

851-04—Kanga and P—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Esty vs Cooverjee Dadabhoy Tavaria and another—J P Dastur and Balk and M—Part heard

Long Cause.

538—Payne and Co—Hansraj Morarjee vs Manghibai widow—Little and Co—Part heard.
19-02—Ardeshir D and Co—Maganlal Jethanand and others Hajee A R Shirazee—Craigie L and O
621-04—M B Chothia Ramchandra Yagna and Co vs Raghunath Makond—Edgelow G and W.
199-04—Dickshit D and S—Damanjee Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D.
812-04—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hasanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M.
23-04—Edgelow G and W—Chaganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lallobhai and others—Bhashankar K and G.
652-04—Wadia G and Co—Hirabai widow vs Framjee Jamsetjee Kathok and others Bicknell M and M.
325-04—S Raghavaya—Doming Phillippe Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta.
453-1777-04—Dikshit D and S—Ramdayal Shaligram vs Govind Narayen Jarchand—Payne and Co.
42-04—M B Chotalia—Jhunjeebhoy Mancherjee Ropawalla vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General—Little and Co and S and M.
597-04—Mulla and M—P Soondardas and another vs Khatabatani and others M B Chothia
704-04—Little and Co—Bomonjee Munsherjee vs Mahomed Alli Hajee Ibrahim Chootans and another Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.
For an exparte Decree.

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjivandas Karamchand vs Parshotam Ca jee and another—Daphtary and F

To speak to the Minutes of Decree 1

373-04—Craigie L and O—J M Ryrll and others vs Dayalbha Tapidas—Chitnis and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

721-03—Mulla and M—Matilal Parshchand vs Govindram Saichand Payne and Co—Part heard—For trial of issue.
123-04—Maganlal J and G—Sewdas Valjee and another vs Chaganbai widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co
Long Causes.
743,03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P
469-02—Dikshit D and S—P Vishram Mowjee vs The Sir Vaghji W Camp Mang Co Ld—Bhalchandra K and G and T—D and Co
224-04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Raychand and Co and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama
139-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sulemanbhai Behani vs Mahomed bin Abdul Hossein and another.
753-01—In person a pauper—Bhanibai widow vs Valee Khada and others—K B Mehta.
61-00—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandrawandas and another vs A L Hayton Rehemji and others—Wadia G and Co.
95-00—Wadia G and Co—A L Hayton Rehimji vs Ranchordas Vandravandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
137-01—Mulla and M—Jerbanoo widow and another vs Nawajbai widow—Shamrao and M
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandravandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas Trabjee D and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	4	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	7	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	27	21	38
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	10	6	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	30	23	55
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	11	8	13
G Mahim and Worli.....	9	9	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	19
Total.....	103	87	187
Same date last year	103	148	221

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
23	14

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	4	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	8	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	30	29	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	18	13	25
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	27	17	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	15	12	22
G Mahim and Worli.....	13	11	23
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	21
Total	118	103	215
Total plague deaths to date...	234,401	237,559	
Same date last year	149	145	232

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
26	14

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 27, 1905.

1 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 The range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved as follows:—"A" and "C" Companies on Tuesday the 28th instant (for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions. "B" Company on Wednesday the 29th instant for "Bayley Shield" and on Friday the 31st instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competitions.

3 "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 29th instant at 8 p.m. for instructions in Semaphore Signalling.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 27, 1905.

1 E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder to-morrow (Tuesday the 28th) and proceed to Middle Ground for Technical Instructions.

2 Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so on one of the following dates, as the season closes on the 31st instant:—27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st instant.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 5-45 and 6-10 a.m. (Local Time).

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If you are among the number who could not easily afford to pay the full price (Rs. 926), it is for you especially that "The Times" undertook its great enterprise; it is you especially who will be most seriously affected by the absolute termination of the enterprise; it is to you especially that "The Times" addresses the urgent warning that the full price will be in force after April 15th at latest.

From letters received from subscribers, "The Times" knows that, in virtue of the less than half price, payable in small instalments, men have been able to purchase the thirty-five volumes out of the most modest incomes. As to the fact, therefore, that you, to whom these words are addressed, can afford to subscribe for the book to-day, there can be no doubt. The question that you should put to yourself clearly, the question upon which you should come to a decision at once, is whether you will be able to afford to pay, for exactly the same thirty-five volumes, the full price which is to be restored next month. "Can I afford to pay Rs. 926 down? Am I likely, as a matter of fact, to sign a cheque for this amount to pay for any book in the world?" If yes, then you can afford to buy the book at your own time; you can afford to be one of the number, who after April 15th will pay the normal price for the thirty-five volumes. If not, then it is for you a question of now or never.

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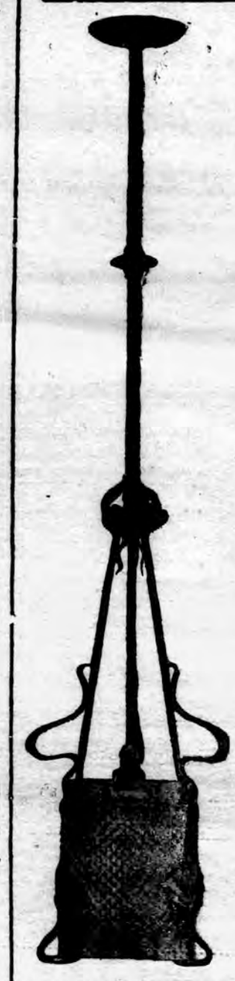

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Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY GAZETTE MONDAY, MARCH, 27 1905.

DISPUTE REGARDING THE WADIA FIRE-TEMPLE.

THE Hon Mr. Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, on Saturday, heard the matter relating to the construction of the trust-deed of the Hormasji Bamonji Wadia fire-temple at Dhobitalao. It was brought on an "originating" summons issued by Messrs. Jamshedji B. Wadia and Bamonji J. Wadia, his son, two of the trustees, against Mr. Manekji H. Wadia, the third trustee, who is also the manager of the fire-temple, to determine the powers of the respective parties on certain points on which there existed a difference of opinion. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. F. Sorabji Teleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendant. There were fourteen questions proposed for determination by the Court, and after hearing arguments, his lordship gave his decision on each.

The trustees, including the manager, were declared entitled to the custody of books of accounts and other documents; the majority of trustees could not exclude the manager from having access to them; and these books and documents were ordered to be kept at such place as the trustees, including the manager, might determine from time to time. The extent of the control of parties was defined in respect of repairing properties belonging to the trust; receiving allowances from the priests engaged in performing the religious ceremonies; depositing those allowances into the account of the trust monies in the Bank: making refunds in connection with the allowances; drawing cheques and signing rent-bills; the principle observed in these being that most of them could be done by a majority of the trustees, including the manager. The trustees were told that they could safely advance a reasonable sum to the manager to meet the expenses he might incur in behalf of the trust-properties on the basis of the experience of past years; in fact, the manager was declared entitled to it. A portion of the fire-temple could be utilised by the trustees for religious lectures to Parsees; the authority was in the deed; but permission should be given by the manager. Similarly a portion of the temple could be used for the purpose of the 'Dosla" or "Muktat" ceremony annually performed in remembrance of the dead; it lay with the manager alone.

The invitations to attend the ceremony of the Atashbeheram Sahib's anniversary might be issued in the names of the trustees generally.

His lordship remarked that the above question was of a childish character, and it was a pity that it was brought before him at all.

The thirteenth question was this: Whether the trustees, or a majority of them, are not entitled to have control over the manager in the efficient performance of the duties imposed on him, and to supervise the performance of the ceremonies of the Atash-beheram; and if not, whether such authority should be given to them?

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that it would be like putting a superintentdent over a superintendent; his client had not merited this treatment by any of his acts.

His lordship: No, so long as he acts within his own powers.

In the fourteenth paragraph the plaintiffs asked for their costs of this matter out of the trust-funds. Counsel for defendant also made a similar application and arguments were heard.

His lordship said that the trustees had no business to squander the estate by asking for costs in a matter of such a frivolous character. The questions were propounded under the deed-poll, the construction of which simply required common sense. So far as he could judge there was not a single question of a nature meriting a reference to or requiring the assistance of the Court. If this was allowed, it would be a waste of the time of the Court, and the frittering away of charity funds. The reason for bringing this matter in Court appeared to be the falling out of the parties; the questions had not arisen out of any honest difference of opinion. Each party should bear his own costs; his lordship declined to make the charity responsible for them.

MURDER OF A POLICE PATEL.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

ON Friday, at the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr Justice Batty heard the appeal in a case against Baswanya Basappa who was convicted by Mr Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of abetting the murder of Shripadgowda Yagneshwar Dixit, police Patel of Howbali, in November last and was sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that when the deceased was on his way to Bhingapore, on a visit to Fakiri, a woman of the Talwar caste, with whom he had been intimate, he was set upon by four persons, including the accused. The others were a Lingayat priest Shiwaya Chanappa, and Doad Basappa, Chanappa, was made King's evidence, and his testimony, corroborated by independent witnesses, brought the whole affair to light. On the fourth day after the murder, the headless body of the deceased was found lying in a field, while the head was searched for in the hollow of mud, in a pool of water, indicated by the approver, with the result that only a quantity of human hair was found. The trunk was identified by the brother and uncle of the murdered man. The Sessions Judge said that from the evidence the deceased appeared to be a man of lascivious character and as such was much disliked and suspected by the villagers. The moving spirit in the crime was the absconding priest Shiwaya. Very friendly at first with the Patel, he had later a reason to nurse direct vengeance against him. Shiwaya had an intrigue with the wife of the accused, which the Patel prohibited him from continuing any longer. In order to make the compact more clinching the Patel made him touch his feet by way of adoration, and swear a deep oath to renounce the woman for ever. This humiliating debasement operated on the proud spirit of the priest, and he gathered round him a band of men to murder the Patel. Accused readily entered into the conspiracy as his wife had been seduced by the Patel, who, in spite of remonstrances and threats, refused to relinquish the intimacy. The conspirators lay in wait for the Patel in a solitary place near the road leading to Bhingapore, Shiwaya having taken care to ascertain from the woman Fakiri beforehand that the Patel had made an appointment with her for the night. Not suspecting anything amiss, the Patel approached unconcernedly. Immediately Shiwaya came forth; seized him by the throat; threw him down on his face; gagged his mouth; and inserting a sharp-edged sickle under his throat and pressing one foot on his head, and another on his back, cut off his head clean with a single stroke. Taking into consideration the fact that the accused had ample cause of grievance and provocation from the Patel about his wife, the Sessions Judge refrained from passing upon him the capital penalty, but sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

A SHARK STORY.

Captain Brebner, who commands a steamship on the Bombay-Mauritius run has narrated an extraordinary shark story at the latter island. According to a communication that he is credited with having sent to a Port Louis paper, a very large shark was captured outside the Bell Buoy near that harbour on Jan 24th, and on being opened it was found to contain a various assortment of empty bottles and Bully Beef tins and a copy of the "Cerneen" which had presumably been used to roll up a sandwich or for some other purpose by one or other of the fishermen who frequent that locality. It also contained a bundle of valuable dispatches addressed to the Russian Admiral. How they got there is a mystery. The Captain has forwarded them on to his friend the Japanese Consul in Bombay. Such is the inventory of this deep sea pariah's stomach, as recorded in the attractive columns of the Port Louis "Planters and Commercial Gazette." The item anent the valuable despatches addressed to the Russian Admiralty, and the added fact that the same have been forwarded to the gallant Captain's friend, the Japanese Consul at Bombay, are especially interesting in view of the reported retreat of the Baltic Fleet from Eastern Waters, and the arrival here (Singapore) of a Japanese scouting squadron. The details in question would seem to lend to this particular shark story the distinct semblance of a whale; but Captain Brebner is no romancer. He is well-known as a skilled navigator and deep student of marine and meteorological subjects, and has written "the" book on the navigation of the waters of the Indian West Coast. It is therefore improbable that he wove the tale out of whole cloth.—"Straits Times."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 23rd and 24th Silver Spoon competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning at 900 and 1,000 yards, when some all round good shooting was done. The next shoot will be on Saturday next. The following are the scores:—

	Score 900 yards.
Cr Sergt Inst in Muskty J H. Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	30b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	29c
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	28d
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	15
Lieut I W Stokes, G I P Ry Vols	9

a Handicapped 7 Points winner of spoon.
b " 8 "
c " 4 "
d " 7 "

	Score 1000 yards.
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	32a
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	29b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	28
Cr Sergt Inst in Muskty J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Lieut I W Stokes, G I P Ry Vols	13
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	23

a Handicapped 4 Points winner of spoon.
b " 7 "

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The second memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1904-1905 in which information is given up to 20th February states:—

According to the latest reports the total area under linseed in the British Districts and Native States comes to 422,000 acres; 10 per cent. over last year's area and 49 per cent. over the average; that under rapeseed comes to 127,000 acres, about 5 per cent. over last year's area, but 6 per cent. under the average. Linseed has suffered to some extent from deficiency of moisture, particularly in light lands in East Deccan and Karnatak, and is expected to yield only a moderate outturn. Rapeseed has also suffered in the like way and also from frost in Sind and the outlook is not promising.

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 460 acres; about one-fourth of last year and less than one-tenth of the average. The crop is withering.

Deccan.—Area 307,000 acres; 30 and 74 per cent., respectively, over last year's area and the average. The increase is mainly in the North Deccan where the cultivation of wheat, with which this oilseed is usually sown, was extended over kharif lands left unsown, or in which crops had to be ploughed up owing to deficiency of early rains. The crop suffered through absence of rain after sowing and is withering in light lands particularly in the East. In black soils and in irrigated lands the condition of the crop is fair. Damage by disease and insects is reported from one taluka, each of Nasik and Sholapur. Native States have 16,000 acres under the crop of which 12,000 acres are credited to Akalkot. Here the crop is fair. In Jath it is suffering from disease.

Karnatak.—Area 91,000 acres; 26 per cent. below last year's area, but 3 per cent. over the average. The decrease in Bijapur, which claims about three-fourths of the crop, is apparent and due to last year's area, there being much over average. Crop fair in low-lying lands and river-side villages. Elsewhere it is suffering from want of moisture.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 5,000 acres in British Districts; about 60 per cent. over the average. Native States have 20,000 acres; 58 per cent. under the average. The decrease here is attributed to want of late rains. The crop has suffered from excessive cold and absence of moisture and is not likely to yield more than a poor outturn.

Sind.—Area 100,000 acres; 22 per cent. over last year and the average. Khairpur has 1,800 acres. The increase is confined to Karachi and Larkana where the area under Jambho seems to have been included. Elsewhere low inundation has brought about diminution in area. The crop is fair in Thar and Parkar and Khairpur. Elsewhere is has suffered more or less through frost.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The second memorandum on the Bombay wheat crop for the season of 1904-1905. (Estimates up to 20th February.) states:—

Total area in British Districts including Sind 1,924,000 acres; 8 per cent. below last year but 3 per cent. over average of preceding 10 years. Native States have 425,000 acres or 20 per cent below average. Cultivation extended mainly in North Deccan, but increase insufficient to make up the large deficit; elsewhere due in the Presidency generally to insufficient sowing rains and in Sind to low floods. Irrigated crop fair, but dry-crop in Gujarat and light soils of Deccan and Karnatak suffers from want of moisture and is expected to yield a poor crop. In Sind also considerable damage from cold and frost is reported.

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts 132,000 acres and in Native States 270,000; 52 and 46 per cent., respectively, below last year and 50 and 34 per cent. below average. Sowings extended in kharif lands in Cutch; elsewhere area curtailed owing to deficiency of moisture and to devotion of more area to cotton and jowar. About 154,000 acres or the whole crop in Kaira and Cutch, two-thirds in Baroda, one-half in Kathiawar and two-fifths in other States is being helped by irrigation and its condition fair. Dry-crop damaged by excessive cold and frost in places and is expected to yield only a moderate to poor outturn.

Deccan.—Area 914,000 acres, 22 and 35 per cent. over last year and average. Native States have 22,000 acres; 7 per cent. over last year. Increase mainly in the North Deccan where lands left fallow in kharif season or which failed to produce a crop were utilized for wheat under favourable Uttara rains. About 11 per cent of crop assisted by irrigation and is in fairly good condition, though deficiency of water-supply felt in places. Dry-crop fair in Khandesh and in low and retentive soils elsewhere; but in high lands, particularly in eastern tracts, it has suffered more or less from deficiency of moisture and will yield only a poor crop.

Karnatak.—Area 461,000 acres; 12 and 1 per cent., respectively, below last year and average; 105,000 acres in Native States. Area slightly extended in Dharwar due to rotation. Elsewhere decrease attributed to more area being devoted to cotton and other crops and to unseasonableness of sowing rain. Crop fair in Dharwar and surrounding Native States and in low-lying fields in Belgaum and Bijapur. Elsewhere poor.

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JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT SINGAPORE.

A FLEET OF TWENTY-TWO VESSELS SIGHTED.

About 7-30 this morning (March 16th.) the Signal Sergeant at Fort Canning sighted four Japanese warships near Raffles Lighthouse. They were coming into the port. By 8-30 three of the vessels had anchored in the roads about four and a half miles out. One of the vessels was flying a Vice Admiral's flag and she was saluted by the British Cruiser "Thetis" which is also in port. The salute was returned. The warships and Fort Canning also exchanged salutes. The news of arrival of Japanese war vessels created great excitement in town and numerous glasses were levelled at the advancing ships. A crowd of natives assembled at Johnston's Pier in a few minutes. About nine o'clock a launch from one of the Japanese men-of-war dashed up alongside the pier and three officers stepped ashore. They were clad in spotless white uniforms with neat caps and dirks at their sides. White kid gloves added to their spick and span appearance. A Kling dubash conducted them to the Master Attendant's Office, where they were followed by a large crowd of curious and admiring natives. They were young looking, clean shaven men and looked short alongside the stalwart Kling guide. All three of the officers spoke English, though not very well. The junior officer carried a chronometer wrapped up in a clean silk handkerchief. They asked permission to compare their chronometer with the one in the Master Attendant's office. The Senior Boarding Officer requested them to wait until permission had been obtained. Two of the officers then went away with some Japanese residents and one of them took a seat in the office. A representative of the "Straits Times" offered him a copy of the paper containing the latest telegrams. This the officer was very pleased to receive and said he would show the news to his comrades when he returned to his ship. He was exceedingly polite and saluted our representative before shaking hands with him. The Japanese officer read the telegrams with great interest. When his attention was drawn to the great loss the Russians suffered at Mukden —500 guns and over 200,000 men—he smilingly said: I hope the telegram is true. He was in fact all smiles and courtesy. When the wire containing the information that the Baltic Fleet had been ordered home, was pointed out to him he smiled a peculiar smile.

It was understood that these were navigating officers. One of them, asked if he could give any information about the ships, hesitated and then smilingly replied: We have orders not to speak about our ships or our movements.

Can you say anything at all about your vessels, that would be of interest to the public?

I can only say that they are Japanese ships.

On any other subject the officers were only too pleased to speak. They appeared to be eager for the latest news from the seat of war, and they regretted that their orders prevented them from obliging. The Japanese Consul, Mr. Tanaka, met them at the pier.

The vessels anchored in the roads are the cruiser Kasagi under the command of Vice Admiral Yamaya. The Kasagi is a vessel of 4,900 tons and has a crew of 430. She carries, 28 guns and is of 1,500 horse power. Another vessel is the cruiser Chitose. She is commanded by Capt. Takagi and is of 4,500 tons. She also carries 28 guns and is of 1,500 horse power. The two other vessels are the America Maru, Capt. Ishibashi, and the Yawata Maru, Capt Kawai. The America Maru steamed up and down for a long time before she anchored near her consorts. She has a crew of 4000 men and carries 10 guns. Her horse power is 8,00. The Yawata Maru is of 7,000 tons and has a crew of 300. She is armed with 8 guns. Her horse power is also 800. The Squadron left Sasebo on 15th February under sealed orders.

We learn that Capt. Slaker of the s. s. "Hong Wan I" came across a Japanese fleet consisting of twenty-two vessels off the Horsburgh Lighthouse at 1 a. m. to-day. The vessels which came into Singapore were close in while the rest of the fleet was far out. The "Hong Wan I" came right through the fleet. The searchlights were all turned on. This fleet is believed to be under the command of Admiral Togo. It will be remembered that Admiral Togo was reported by wire to have left Sasebo on February 15th under sealed orders. The vessels in port expect to leave this afternoon. Their destination is, of course, kept a profound secret.

The Captain of each vessel was served with an official proclamation by the harbour authorities calling upon him to "depart and put to sea within 24 hours of your arrival at this Port. Rule 2, Notification 140."

This is probably the Squadron that was recently sighted 100 miles south of Hongkong." "Straits Budget."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th March, 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Rent mtsg.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,24,000	2,60,000	4,000	3,88,000
Or per mile of Railway	246	515	8	769
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	11,85,040	21,85,954	34,393	34,05,386
Total for 10 weeks.	13,09,040	24,45,954	38,393	37,93,386
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,343	1,90,230	2,976	3,13,599
Per mile of Ry. do.	241	377	6	624
Total to corresponding date do.	12,65,200	20,92,394	43,675	34,06,369

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 75,401
Do to date ..... " 3,87,017

THE HUMAN HAIR MARKET.

THERE are many things going on in this world (writes a male correspondent of the "Daily News") that I had not suspected. Your readers will have noticed the recent lamentable case of the girl on remand who was ruthlessly despoiled of her tresses. This suggested a visit to a London "hair manufacturer," who imparted much strange knowledge.

"There is a considerable trade in human hair?" was my first question.

"I myself," he quietly replied, "buy it by the hundredweight."

"What is its wholesale value?"

"Ah! even I could not give you an average. So much depends upon colour, length, and texture. A pound of hair may cost you a hundred shillings, or less; it may cost you two hundred shillings, or more."

"Where does it come from?"

"Principally at the present time, from France, Germany, and Italy. Those countries supply the best sorts, the French being dark, the German light and fair, and the Italian of medium shades. Then, too, much comes from China and some from Japan."

"Pigtails?"

"Precisely. I am not fully acquainted with Chinese customs, but I understand in a general way that the Chinaman who disobeys the law, suffers the loss of his tail, which a thrifty Government turns into cash, perhaps to defray some part of the cost of the prosecution. Then I understand from a friend of mine, who has travelled a great deal in the East, that on a Chinese sailor dying at sea, his tail is cut off, and dispatched to his Government, whether in accordance with some religious requirement or as a sort of informal death certificate I am unable to say. But these tails, after their arrival has been duly chronicled, also, I understand, find their way to the English and American markets. Chinese hair is coarse, but its length gives it a special value in our business."

"You don't mean to say that there are English women going about with the hair of Chinese criminals on their heads?"

"My dear Sir, that is putting the matter very crudely. But it undoubtedly is a fact that many English and American women are wearing, not only Chinese, but also German, French, and Italian hair."

"Is there any inferiority in British hair that you use the foreign article?"

By no means. We would use nothing but British hair if we could get it. But, unfortunately, we cannot. I don't mean to say that no English samples are obtainable, but they represent a trifling supply compared with the tons upon tons that we require."

"Tons upon tons?"

"Yes; the total amount imported reaches an impressive total. I assure you."

"Why does France do what England abstains from doing?"

"That, my dear Sir, is a question difficult to answer. Different countries have different customs. In France, Germany and Italy the girl peasant recognises in her tresses a source of—well, pocket-money, and periodically submits to the shears; but it is not customary for the English girl to do so. Of course, there are exceptional cases. I myself have, from time to time, bought stock in that way. A poor girl has come to me and asked if I would buy her hair."

"An offer prompted by extreme poverty?"

"I think that would in all cases be the case."

"And what do you pay in a case like that?"

"There is no rule. The hair may be poor in quality or length, or it may be of a shade for which there is small demand. Sometimes I am able only to offer four or five shillings; sometimes ten shillings; once, in a very exceptional case, where the head of hair weighed nearly one pound, I gave a sovereign."

"A pound of hair is more than Nature allows the average woman?"

"Far more. From six to eight ounces would be the average."

"How much should you think I have?"

"Certainly not more than half an ounce."

"And the market price would be—?"

"Nothing."

"Does that apply all round to male Europeans?"

"Yes. A man's hair—unless he be a Chinaman—is useless. The only thing to do with it is to burn it."

"Is that merely because it is deficient in length?"

"Yes, If a man did not so constantly submit to the scissors his hair would be just as valuable as a woman's."

"With reference to the poor girls who were driven to sell you their hair—were they not terribly disfigured when they left you?"

"Oh, no. How could you think so? There are ways to avoid any noticeable appearance of loss. For instance, we do not hack it off. There is an art in shearing tresses as in other matters. A casual stranger would not notice anything unusual. There is much short hair that is comparatively useless, and that we are careful to leave. In the case of the European peasants, you must not suppose that they are cropped. Only a part of the long hair is removed, and all the short hair is left. This grows the more luxuriantly in consequence of the cutting."

"When you condemn men's hair as valueless, were you not forgetting the poets?"

"No. The poet's hair would not be serviceable even if you could persuade him to part with it, which I should regard as a difficult task. No, even mohair is more valuable than poets' hair."

"Then you do stray outside the human family?"

"Yes, mohair passes muster very well in the cheaper kinds of additions."

"And the lad whose doting mother causes him to wear long curls—when the chaff of his schoolmates leads to their removal, have you no use for them?"

"They would not be of much use."

"Are there any class distinctions in hair?"

"I beg your pardon."

"Is Park-lane hair any better or worse than White chapel hair?

If anything, the woman of White chapel would have better hair than the woman of Park-lane. The constant and elaborate dressings would cause a greater number of the hair to be broken. Then, too, although cleanliness is important, the lady of the West has her hair washed so often that there is a loss of natural nutriment.

Does hair retain its colour after being cut off?

No, it goes several shades lighter, and then the hue remains permanent. On the other hand, the living hair is always tending to become darker, until the point is reached when it goes white.

Is golden hair the most valuable?

It is very rare, but it is not particularly valuable unless the fashion happens to lean in this direction.

The fashion?

Yes, it is always changing. Last year the rage was for copper hues. This year, I am sorry to say light shades are to the fore.

"Why are you sorry?"

"Because they are difficult to get. We are drawing very heavily upon Germany."

"What controls hair fashions?"

"It is usually merely a matter of matching the hair of popular dress material. On course, both matter may be controlled by some especially becoming toilette in which a Society leader happens to appear at an important function."

"The ladies who wear nose but their own hair must be rather handicapped in the competition."

"I am afraid I do not quite follow you."

"The colour of the hair has been fixed by nature."

"You will find in Society that the living hair like the artificial additions, changes in colour with the changing fashions."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Nil	185
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs12½	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs1	620
Central India	1,500	500	500	R 45	1,760
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	780
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,575
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	495
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvdRs25	627 1-2
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	740
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs15	330
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	285
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	950
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	585
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	147 1-2
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs2	645
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs3	
James Greaves	1,200	500	500	Nil	575
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvd 5	405
Jewraj Budoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	142 1-2
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	430
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	490
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	650
Leopold	3,000	100	108	Nil	475
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	103
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	2,150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,435
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Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	187 1-2
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	795
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	750
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	880
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,470
Southern Mahratta	1,380	250	250	7½	135
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil	192 1-2
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	200
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs25	690
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs95	1,155
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Ozit	2,800	500	500	25	495
					552 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS

			dvd Rs12	Iyearly	
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Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 45	2,050
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	25,000	25	25	dvdRs1	30 1-2

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